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VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1876. NO. 119.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SESSION OF THE HOUSE LAST NIGHT

Committee Appointed to Investigate the Reform School Charges.

Resolution to Censure Congressmen Cochran and Stenger.

Bills, Resolutions and Petitions Offered and Referred.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 24, 1876.

HOUSE.

The House met at 7:30 P. M.

Mr. Thornton presented the petition of Councilmen from the old wards of the city of Pittsburgh praying for the withdrawal of the Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth wards from the city. Also petition of citizens of the Second districts of Wilkins and Patton townships, asking the repeal of prohibitory liquor laws.

Bills were read in place as follows:

Mr. Graham, of Allegheny—Act to regulate trials by jury in civil cases. This law is in operation in the State of Tennessee, and resulted in saving $100,000 to the State. Also, authorizing municipal corporations to vacate streets and alleys within their corporate limits.

Mr. Hays—Act prescribing the manner in which cities of the Commonwealth may pass ordinances authorizing the grading or paving of any avenue, street or alley, or the construction of any sewer or bridge.

Also, supplementary act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations. The above authorizes the formation of corporations to build and operate inclined planes with special reference to the one proposed in South Pittsburgh.

Mr. Christy—Petition of citizens of Turtle Creek and East Deer townships praying for the passage of a bituminous coal mines ventilation bill. Also, act to declare and make the wards of boroughs separate independent school districts.

Mr. Spang—Bill to promote the health of coal miners in bituminous coal mines of the State.

Mr. Hannan—Bill to authorize Councils to fix the salary of the burgess.

Mr. Jackson—Bill presenting the claim of John Kelly for work done on the Erie Canal. Also, act in regard to roads in Hopewell township, Washington county.

The Speaker announced additional names added to committees. The following were from Allegheny county:

Mr. Rogers, on the Centennial; Messrs. Shidle, S. P. Large and Swann, on Geological Survey; Mr. Andrew Large, on Labor and Industry.

The petition of citizens of Kittanning was read, asking the repeal of the supplement of their charter.

Mr. Spang—Petition of citizens of Bedford requesting that our Senators and members of Congress be instructed to vote for a subsidy to the Texas Pacific Railroad. Also, a petition of citizens of Huntingdon county asking for the passage of the Homestead law and a stay law. Also, petition of Philadelphia asking for a reduction of fares of street passenger railways. Also, petition of citizens of Venango county, remonstrating against the passage of the fee bill.

Mr. Talley—Joint resolution providing for the printing of 5,000 copies of the State Treasurer's report for the use of the House, and 3,000 for the Senate; also 5,000 copies of the report of the Sinking Fund for the House, and 3,000 for the Senate.

Mr. Stotzer—Resolution that the Clerk of the House be instructed to keep all bills reported affirmatively only, such bills to be numbered. Laid over.

The Clerk of the Senate reported the Senate bill which provides for the transfer of awards of arbitrators.

The use of the Hall of the House was granted to Victor E. Piollet for Tuesday evening, the 25th inst., to deliver an agricultural lecture.

Mr. Plummer called up his resolution, offered a week ago, appointing a committee of three to investigate the grave and serious charges of abuses in the Pennsylvania Reform School.

Mr. Christy resisted the resolution, and denied the right of the Legislature to investigate the Reform School.

Mr. Spang inquired whether the institution was not supported by State aid, and declared that it should purge itself of corruption before asking some $180,000 of the people's money.

Mr. Plummer made an argumentative speech favoring the investigation by the Legislature. That investigation now being made was only intended to whitewash the institution, and if crimes and abuses existed there, the people should know the same.

Mr. Hays endeavored to postpone action one week.

Messrs. Wolfe and Mitchell spoke in favor of the institution, and Messrs. Spang Irwin and Plummer against it.

Mr. Mitchel thought that if a committee were now raised, it would be a serious reflection on the Board of Public Charities.

Mr. Plummer thought they were derelict in duty, only two being present at the investigation, and that the Legislature should investigate and expose existing abuses.

Mr. Wolfe moved that further action be postponed for the present. Not agreed to—yeas 41, nays 86.

Mr. Hays moved to increase the committee to five. Agreed to.

Mr. Zern moved that the committee have power to send for persons and papers. Agreed to.

Mr. Barnett moved to strike out that "grave and serious charges were made by the public press."

Mr. Wolfe amended the same, "That charges were only made through the public press."

The Speaker appointed the following committee to investigate the Reform School at Morganza: Messrs. Plummer, Spang, Yerkes, Jackson and Vogdes.

The resolution providing for final adjournment on the 23d of March was laid over, under the rules.

A resolution to consider a change of the rules regarding the consideration of bills, was disagreed to.

A resolution censuring Congressmen Cochran, Stenger, etc., for voting against the Centennial appropriation, was voted down and finally withdrawn.

Adjourned.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, January 24.—In the Senate, to-day, a bill was introduced to legalize ten per cent. interest.

In the House bills were introduced to fix the weight of a bushel of onions at fifty-six pounds; to authorize the appointment by the Governor of three examiners or engineers to reorganize the State Mining Department; to provide for taxing the property benefited by improvements, but not abutting on the street improved; to authorize the Governor to remove his appointees from office; to compel owners of property abutting on the Ohio river to plant willow trees to protect the river banks; to authorize the appointment of assistant prosecuting attorneys; to make it a penitentiary offense to steal skiffs or boats used for ferryage; to secure liberty of conscience to persons employed in penal and reformatory institutions. The latter bill is similar in its provisions to the Geghan law.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Partly cloudy cloudy and slightly warmer weather, with east to south winds and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

The Chinese ambassadors designated for England will not leave Peking till spring.

It has been ascertained the murder of the Englishman Margary, at Yunnan, China, was planned by officials of that place.

The cremation of the corpse of the late Chevalier Rossi was conducted publicly, in the Monumental Cemetary, at Milan, on Sunday.

The Star Preserve Works, at Cincinnati, Fischer & Co., proprietors, was damaged by fire last night to the amount of $10,000. Insurance $5,000 in local companies.

A dispatch from Berne says it is now certain that the British India and French colonies will join the Postal Union. Notification of the adhesion of Brazil has been received.

The steamers Republic, Wisconsin and Spain, from Liverpool, and America, from Bremen, have arrived at New York; and the Illinois and Kenilworth, from Liverpool, at Philadelphia.

The following officers of the Ohio Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias were elected yesterday, at Columbus: Grand Chancellor, Silas W. Hoffman, Cincinnati; Vice Chancellor, Leroy S. Dungan, Loudon; Prelate, George W. Carrie, Lebanon; Master of Exchequer, E. H. Towson, Cleveland; Keeper of Records and Seal, Joseph Dowdall, Columbus; Supreme Representative, A. C. Ulrich, Cincinnati.

There is likely to be a "corner" in poverty in New York, soon.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1876.

SENATE.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, was in his seat to-day for the first time this session.

Mr. SHERMAN presented ten petitions of citizens of Ohio asking Government aid in construction of the Texas Pacific Railroad. Similar petitions were presented by Messrs. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Wallace. All referred.

Mr. GOLDTHWAITE presented the report of a committee of the Alabama Legislature and the testimony taken by the committee in regard to the election of George E. Spencer as United Senator. Referred.

Mr. WINDOM presented various petitions from citizens of Wisconsin asking for an appropriation for the Fox and Wisconsin rivers improvement, which were referred.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, without amendment, a bill declaring the intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts. It provides that none of these acts shall be construed to authorize any subsidy or land grant to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company or the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Companies for any extension of road in excess of 100 miles next to the Missouri river. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. MERRIMON, from the Committee on Rules, reported adversely on the resolution submitted by Mr. Morton to amend the twenty-fifth rule, so that it should not be necessary to state in the *Record* or Journal that unanimous consent was asked and obtained to introduce a bill, without previous notice, and recommended that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject. So ordered. He also reported, from the same committee, an order directing that the form of entry hereafter shall be: "Mr. —— obtained leave to bring in a bill." Agreed to.

Mr. MORTON—To establish a mint for the coinage of gold and silver at Indianapolis, and appropriating certain Government grounds and buildings to the use of the same, and also money for the purchase of the necessary machinery. Referred. Also, a bill for the relief of the widow of L. H. Rousseau, late Brigadier General, U. S. A. Referred.

Mr. MORTON said that certain papers purporting to be the credentials of Mr. Eustis, as Senator of the United States from Louisiana, were presented the other day and laid on the table. He moved that they now be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Agreed to.

Mr. MERRIMON submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of paying a reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States a fixed salary, and having the reports printed by the Government and sold at cost. Agreed to.

Mr. EATON gave notice that on Wednesday of next week he would submit resolutions of respect to the memory of his late colleague, Mr. Ferry.

Mr. KELLY, from the Committee on Railroads, reported, with amendment, the Senate bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the Senate bill to provide for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic. He said this bill was the same in substance as the bill passed by the Senate at the last session. The bill had been reported by the Finance Committee, in accordance with the request of a large number of petitioners.

Mr. BOGY said he was opposed to such bills being brought before Congress. A matter of this nature should be legislated upon by the States. Congress was gradually drawing from the States all matters of legislation and assuming to pass upon them, and was thus doing great injustice to the States.

Pending discussion, the morning hour expired and the CHAIR laid before the Senate unfinished business, being the resolution of Mr. Morton in regard to the recent election in Mississippi.

Mr. MORTON said his health was in such condition that he would not be able to continue his remarks to-day.

Mr. DAVIS called up the resolution submitted by him a few days ago in regard to the investigation of the books and accounts of the Treasury Department, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Edmunds to amend the resolution so as to have the investigation made by the Committee on Finance, instead of by a special committee.

Mr. DAVIS said he expected to show that the statements made by him in his former remarks were fully sustained by all the facts and figures, and that the explanations of several Senators, and especially of the Senator from Massachusetts [Boutwell] were not well founded and could not be sustained by the financial reports. He [Davis] had been told that his statements might affect the public credit. It was far from him to injure the public credit, and what he had said was intended to be in the interest of the public credit. The true friend of the public credit was not the one to attempt to cover up errors or irregularities, but the one who attempted to have them corrected. He quoted from the remarks of Mr. Boutwell, in regard to the compositor having transposed the Indian and pension expenditures one year, and said he could not discover that any transposition had been made, as the figures were the same in each report and he could not find where any correction was made. He [Davis] again quoted from the financial reports, and argued that they had been changed and that the Senator from Massachusetts [Boutwell] had not noticed several items which he [Davis] referred to in his former remarks. He [Davis] had been told that from the very nature of things the reports from different offices of the Treasury could not agree. How was it that they agreed from the organization of the Government up to 1869, and also agreed for the past two or three years? What is generally known as the Pacific Railroad debt had been reported by Mr. McCulloch as part of the public debt, amounting to about sixty million dollars. In 1870 it was stricken from the public debt statement, placed in another table and treated, not as a part of the public debt, but as the debt of the Pacific Railroad. In that year, there was an apparent reduction of the public debt; but it was only apparent. The country gave credit to the Administration for a large decrease in the public debt, when in fact a large part of such decrease was due to a change in the manner of book-keeping. He then read from the remarks of Mr. Sherman, to the effect that it would be a bold and wise man who would attempt to improve the work of Alexander Hamilton, Gallatin and other financiers, and said it seemed to him [Davis] that this bold and wise man was found in 1870, because the accounts were changed then. In conclusion, he said the matter he had presented demanded prompt investigation and correction. At first all the Senators nearly were in favor of a special committee making the investigation; now it was proposed to have it made by the Finance Committee, a majority of the members of which were favorable to the Administration. Surely that would be sending the child to an unfriendly nurse.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Edmunds, to strike out "special committee," and insert "The Committee on Finances," so that investigation shall be made by the latter committee, it was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 22, Mr. Booth voting with the Democrats, in the negative.

The resolution, as amended, was then agreed to.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, the preamble, alleging that there were discrepancies in the accounts of the Treasury, &c., was laid on the table. The resolution, as agreed to, is as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to investigate the books and accounts of the Treasury Department, particularly with reference to discrepancies and alterations in amounts and figures that have been made in them; especially on the annual statements of expenditures of the Government, the revenue collected and the public debt contained in said reports; and if any such discrepancies and alterations be found to exist, to report the same and the extent and nature thereof, the years wherein they occur, by what authority made and, if any, the reasons that induced them; to report generally such other and further information bearing upon the subject as to them may seem best; and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to provide for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic.

Mr. SHERMAN said this bill had been fully debated at the last session of the Senate. The expense involved in the proposed investigation was not to be over $10,000, and result of it would be a vast amount of useful information. No State could make the investigation, because none had the command of statistics to prosecute the inquiry.

Mr. BAYARD said that in his opinion this was not the way, nor was this the proper place, to investigate the subject. If the investigation was to be made to procure information in regard to the taxation of liquors, it was unnecessary, as the Secretary of the Treasury already had the fullest information in regard to the matter. He argued that this matter was within the province of State governments and could not be treated by the United States, and said that the assumption of the powers of the States by the Federal Government was one of the radical evils of our time. He would vote against the bill, believing that legislation to reform the vice of intemperance only increased the evil. He submitted an amendment, instructing the commission to inquire whether the use of opium as a substitute for alcoholic drinks, had not become more general in consequence of legislation.

Mr. SHERMAN said it seemed to him that the Congress of the United States might well give the subject a full and fair examination. He was not in favor of prohibitory laws, but he believed the passage of this bill would promote the common good, and Congress had the right to pass it.

Mr. BAYARD said any physician could show that where coercive laws had been passed to prevent the sale of liquors as a beverage, the use of opium had become more general and that it was far more injurious than liquor.

Mr. HOWE spoke in favor of the bill and hoped the Senate would not decline to make the small appropriation asked for. He thought the argument of the Senator from Delaware [Bayard] premature, as this was not a bill to prevent the sale of liquor.

The amendment of Mr. Bayard was rejected.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, spoke in favor of the bill.

Pending the discussion, the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

The SPEAKER called the States for bills, under which the following bills were introduced and referred:

Mr. HALL—Amendatory of the bankrupt law.

Mr. WOOD, of New York—To provide for the suspension of the sinking fund till 1880; also, to amend the act authorizing the funding of the national debt.

Mr. CHITTENDEN—To fund the legal tender debt of the United States.

Mr. WITHOUSE—For funding the legal tender notes into forty year four per cent. bonds, to the amount of $400,000,000, at a rate not to exceed $3,000,000 per month.

Mr. LAPHAM—Fixing the first Monday of January as the time for the meeting of Congress; also, a constitutional amendment proposing to change the commencement of the Presidential term from March 4th to May 1st.

Mr. WARD—To protect life on steamships, steamboats and sailing vessels; also, to provide means of cheap transportation in the interior waters.

Mr. HULTON—To abolish the tax on spirits distilled from fruit.

Mr. WADDELL—To classify and equalize the rates of postage on manuscripts intended for publication; also, for the purchase of Professor Morse's picture for the House of Representatives.

Mr. WOODWORTH—Granting bounties to the heirs of soldiers in the late war who enlisted for less than one year and who were killed or died by reason of service.

Mr. McFARLAND—For the appointment of three additional agents to investigate and adjust the claims pending before the Southern Claims Commission.

Mr. RANDALL—For the improvement of the Cumberland river; also, for the payment of outstanding 5-20 bonds, issued under the act of 25th of February, 1862.

Mr. HURLBURT—To provide for cheap transportation of freight between the Atlantic and the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys.

The bill provides for the appointment of five commissioners, who are to be operators of the line, and who are to subscribe for all the stock in trust for the United States and to hold the voting power forever and to manage (with two directors of their own selection) the entire business of the corporation, thus making it strictly speaking a Government bond. The stock certificates are to be used for construction expenses and are to be received in payment of freight. After the completion of the road, which is to be done in six years, the Government is to receive an only mortgage on the road and fixtures, except rolling stock, and is to guarantee five per cent interest on $12,000 per mile on forty-six year construction bonds. These bonds are not to be issued until double the amount to be guaranteed has been actually expended on each section. The corporation is also to mortgage to the Government, as trustee, its rolling stock, at $3,000 per mile, and to issue thirty-four year equipment bonds, at five per cent. No bonds are to be sold at less than ninety-five per cent. Fifteen thousand dollars per mile is to be obtained on five per cent. interest bearing stock, payable in sixteen years, which stock is to be received in payment of freight, at a rate of not less than $365,000 per annum. The equipment at the outset is to consist of 875 locomotives and 17,500 cars. One-third of all the work done and materials furnished is to be paid for in this coupon stock, at par. It is estimated that the road will cost $30,000 per mile of single track, making its cost $105,000,000, of which the United States is to guarantee interest on $42,000,000 at 5 per cent.

Mr. WHITING—For an improvement of the Illinois river.

Mr. WIKE—For repairs of the levee along the Mississippi river in Illinois.

Mr. MORRISON—Preparatory to the redemption of United States notes, and the resumption of specie payments. The bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to retain the coin in the Treasury until it shall amount to thirty per cent. of the outstanding legal tender notes, and in the meantime it suspends the resumption bill until after the 1st of January, 1879. It also requires national banks to retain the coin interest received on its bonds deposited to secure circulation, to the amount of their legal reserves, and such sum in addition thereto, as, with the legal tender reserves shall equal thirty per cent. of their circulation, which amount of thirty per cent. the banks are to retain as security for the redemption in coin of their circulation. It also repeals the legal tender provision from the time that the banks have thirty per cent. in coin of their circulation.

Mr. A. S. WILLIAMS, of Michigan—A constitutional amendment prohibiting Senators and Representatives from soliciting appointments to or removals from office, and providing for a Civil Service Commission.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa—A constitutional amendment providing that the term of Representatives shall commence on the 1st of January, instead of the 4th of March.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin—For the improvement of the harbors of Port Washington and Milwaukee.

Mr. COLE—For the improvement of the harbor at Superior City.

Mr. STRAIT—Extending the Pension act of the 22d of June, 1874, for relief of settlers on railroad lands.

Mr. DONNELL—For a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi river to some point in Winona county.

Mr. COX—To abolish the Board of Education.

Mr. SCALES—To reduce the tax on tobacco and whisky.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Indiana—For additional district and circuit courts in Indiana.

Mr. HEREFORD—To restore to the pension rolls of pensioners of the war of 1812 the names of persons struck off for disloyalty.

Mr. FAULKNER—For the consideration by the Court of Claims of claims of Southern citizens for quartermaster's stores and supplies.

Mr. CROUNSE—Declaring the lands heretofore granted to certain railroad companies subject to State taxation; also, to reduce passenger rates over the railroad bridge at Omaha.

Mr. KIDDER—Granting lands for the University of Dakota.

Mr. JACOBS—For the restoration to the public domain of the land in Wyoming Territory granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. STONE offered a resolution instructing the Postoffice Committee to investigate the "straw bid" system. Adopted.

Mr. WHITTHORNE offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the fund arising from the proceeds of captured or abandoned property. The House refused to support the rules and the resolution was not adopted.

Mr. WILLARD offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Civil Service Reform to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent the solicitations of appointments to office and removals therefrom by Senators and Members of Congress.

Mr. KELLEY offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House what amount of specie was in the Treasury on the 31st December, 1875, designating the amount of gold and silver respectively: also the amount of silver purchased under the provisions of the act approved January 14, 1875, entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," stating the date of the several purchases, the price paid for each and what amount of the cost of any of such purchases of silver has been paid for from the surplus revenue in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and what amount of five per cent. bonds, bearing gold interest, have been sold or disposed of for the purpose of providing means for the payment for said silver; the date of each issue of said bonds, the amount of interest that has been paid thereon and the amount that will have accrued, but remain unpaid, on the day preceding the date of the report made in response to this resolution.

Mr. MORRISON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a resolution directing that the papers laid before the House and the testimony taken before the Committee on Ways and Means of the last Congress in regard to the Pacific Mail subsidy, be taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire what action should be taken by the House in reference to persons, now members of the House, who are charged with complicity in the corrupt use of money for that purpose and with giving false testimony in relation to it. Adopted.

Mr. KASSON offered a resolution for the discontinuance of the annual agricultural report and the publication, in its stead, of a monthly agricultural report. Referred.

Mr. BUCKNER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill directing the Commissioners for the District to transfer to the Treasurer of the United States, for the payment of the interest on the 3:65 bonds due the first of February next, $222,797 from any unexpended appropriations heretofore made by Congress, or from any revenues derived from taxation; provided that all certificates heretofore issued by the Board of Audit (including those converted into 3:65 bonds and those not so converted) and all certificates hereafter to be issued by the Board of Audit, shall not exceed in the aggregate $15,000,000.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend by striking out the figures $222,797 and inserting the words "the sum necessary to pay the same." The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to strike out the proviso limiting the amount of 3:65 bonds and inserting in lieu of it the following proviso: "And any further issue of 3:65 bonds is hereby prohibited." The motion was agreed to.

Mr. TUCKER offered the following amendment: "And provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall involve the Government of the United States in any obligation to pay the principal or interest of any bonds that have been issued contrary to or not in pursuance of law." Agreed to.

Mr. KASSON offered an amendment reserving from the provisions of the bill the revenue received for school purposes. Adopted.

The bill, as amended, passed.

Mr. GROVER offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the nature and history of what is known as the "Real Estate Pool," in which Jay Cooke & Co. were interested. Adopted.

Mr. BANNING offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the pay and allowances of army officers stationed in Washington since March, 1869. Adopted.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Civil Service Reform to inquire into any abuses or frauds which may exist in the administration and execution of existing laws affecting any branch of the public service. Adopted.

Mr. RAINEY offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a full and complete report from the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bank. Adopted.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of the following additional members of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice: Messrs. Durham, Cochran, McMahon and Conger.

Mr. HOLMAN offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether improper and fraudulent means were resorted to to influence legislation on the Texas Pacific Railroad bill of the 3d of March, 1871, and whether contracts and combinations were subsequently entered into by the company in violation of that act. Adopted.

Adjourned.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

TRIAL OF M'KEE AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—Although it was generally understood that the greater part of the day would be given up to legal argument, the attendance upon the trial of William McKee, for alleged complicity with the whisky ring, far surpassed the accommodations of the court room. The jurors remained at their hotel under guard of the Deputy Marshal. Immediately upon the opening of court, Judge Chester Krum continued the argument for the defense, citing a great number of authorities, both English and American, to show the incompetency of the evidence of accomplices uncorroborated. Special reference was made to the case of the United States vs. William Fullerton, tried in New York in 1870, where the evidence was merely that of accomplices, and where the Court intervened, after the testimony was in, and ordered the acquittal of the defendant. Judge Krum claimed that the Court could not be satisfied from the evidence before it, that McKee's connection with the ring had been shown, and asked that the case be allowed to go no further.

Colonel Broadhead, for the prosecution, followed Judge Krum and said it was an absurdity to hold that the Court, at this stage of the case, should stop the proceedings, exclude further testimony, tell the jury that the evidence thus far introduced was perjured and instruct them that they could find no verdict. The same rules obtain in conspiracy trials as in other cases. The Court is the judge of the competency and legality of testimony and if, at the end of the case, it is evident to the Court that there has been no legal testimony to prove the issue, then the jury can be instructed to acquit, but the Court can only give this instruction on the ground that the testimony, if true, does not sustain the issue. Counsel read numerous authorities to prove his position, and argued to show that a conspiracy had, in this case, been established, that the defendant was connected with it and that therefore the declarations of co-conspirators were competent. The real point at issue is whether the prosecution shall be permitted to introduce evidence to prove that Megrue gave money to John Leavenworth, at one time a collector of the ring fund, but since dead, with instructions to pay it to McKee, and that Leavenworth subsequently reported to Megrue that he did pay it to McKee. The defense claims that this is incompetent testimony, while the prosecution contend to the contrary and assert that the conspiracy was a continued act from 1871 to 1875, that everything in regard to its history is competent testimony. No single act is a completed offense, no declaration before or after any specific act which forms a part of the general whole, is irrelevant, &c., &c.

Major Lucien Eaton then read an argument for the prosecution, and was followed by Judge Clover, for the defense, who made a strong argument in behalf of his client and spoke with a great deal of feeling and some excitement. The Court will give a decision on the question to-morrow.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

New Transportation Routes.

Chairman Windom in Hopes of Getting a Bill Through.

The House Orders Six More Investigations.

Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation.

Salaries of Members of Congress and Certain Department Employees Endangered.

Important Witness Against Babcock in Canada.

Mexican Border Troubles—Proposition for Declaration of Martial Law.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1876.

Transportation to the Seaboard.

The Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, since the reassembling of Congress, has spent considerable time in conversing with influential members of the majority in the lower House upon the subject of the improvement or construction of water routes. The Chairman says that there was a wide diversity of opinion; that all those members who represented districts contiguous to, or to be benefited by, the construction of the proposed routes were in favor of action, but the others manifested indifference. The Chairman is very anxious to have Congress do something to improve the facilities of moving the crops of the West to the seashore. He is in hopes that, after business shall have fairly commenced, a bill to this end, acceptable to both Houses will be presented.

Antietam Soldiers' Cemetery.

The Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Cemetery at Antietam have asked for $15,000 from Congress to complete the work, when it is proposed to transfer it to the Government. This cemetery was prepared and maintained by contributions from all the loyal States, except Kentucky and Missouri, Pennsylvania granting about $13,000.

Supreme Court Reporter.

The Reporter of the Supreme Court having entered into a contract with Little, Brown & Co. for the publication of the decisions of the court, which it is said will net him about $16,000, a resolution has been referred to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to inquire into the expediency of placing him on a salary.

Six More Investigations Ordered.

The Democratic House authorized six more investigations to-day. As yet they have made no progress beyond this point

Legislative, Executive and Judicial Bill.

The Committee on Appropriations have decided to proceed at once with the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill. The committee are agreed in prescribing that the department employees shall labor eight hours a day, that the force shall be reduced twenty per cent. and that, with the exception of Cabinet officers and United States judges and employees receiving $1,200 and under, the salaries of all persons provided for in the bill, including members of Congress, shall be cut down twenty per cent. They calculate that this will result in a saving of five million dollars.

Mexican Border Troubles.

It is understood that the Select Committee on the Mexican border outrages will report a bill requesting the President to declare martial law on that border.

Milwaukee Whisky Ring.

The Treasury Department expects some startling disclosures in Milwaukee in a day or two, in connection with the whisky thieves.

Good for Babcock.

Everest, the important witness in the Babcock case, is said to be now in Canada. The Government prosecutors say they have no doubt he will be on hand when he is wanted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1876.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO RIVER.

The House Committee on Commerce will recommend an increased appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio river, which will consist of a series of movable dams, recommended by the Chief Engineer of the Army.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Senate Committee on Railroads today agreed to recommend the passage of a bill to extend the time for completing the Northern Pacific Railroad, with amendments, limiting the extension of time to a period of eight years instead of ten. The section proposing to repeal the law requiring the company to pay the costs of surveying and conveyancing will be omitted in the bill as reported.

UNION AND PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The committee referred to a sub-committee, composed of Messrs. West, Dawes, Mitchell and Gaston, Mr. West's bill to recover certain bonds and coupons alleged to have been issued to the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, in excess of the limitations of the law.

Colonel Scott will be heard to-morrow evening in advocacy of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill.

GENERAL JOE JOHNSTON ARRIVES.

General Joseph F. Johnston has arrived here as a special messenger from Montgomery, Ala., bringing with him a memorial of the Legislature and other papers alleging the illegality of the election of Spencer to the United States Senate.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

One of the members of the National Democratic Committee, who took the trouble to canvass the other members of the committee, personally and by letter, as to their choice of the place at which to hold the Presidential Nominating Convention, says that he found them almost unanimously in favor of St. Louis.

HILL FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

It is said that Mr. Hill, of Georgia, will to-morrow make a strong speech in favor of the Centennial appropriation.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The following are the postal changes in Pennsylvania for the week ending January 22, 1876:

Established—Wormleysburg, Cumberland county, Mrs. M. J. Whitman, postmaster.

Discontinued—Avonia, Erie county; Delaware Grove, Mercer county.

Postmasters appointed—Andrew Smith, Calvin, Huntingdon county; Mrs. Elmira Adams, Cooperdale, Cumberland county; J. Milton Ditty, Dalmatia, Northumberland county; Henry Shenk, Dickinson, Cumberland county; A. A. McLean, Hammond, Tioga county; John A. Keoser, Mill Run, Fayette county; C. L. Meredith, Porol's Valley, Dauphin county; John M. Bassler, Tower City, Schuylkill county.

STEAMER CARONDOLET SUNK.

Valuable Cargo Badly Damaged—No Insurance on the Steamer.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—The iron steamer Carondolet, bound from New Orleans to this port, when passing Carrol Island, about eighteen miles below here, at three o'clock this morning, sunk in nine feet of water. She had about 700 tons of sugar aboard. The cargo of the Carondolet is reported to be worth $100,000, much of which (particularly the sugar and salt) is badly damaged or totally destroyed. The Corondolet is supposed to have struck the shaft of the Allegheny, which sunk in 1857. There was no insurance on the sunken boat. Salvor No. 2 has gone down to pump her out.

PARIS, KY.

Financial Disaster—A Score of Business Houses Embarrassed.

LOUISVILLE, January 24.—Paris, Ky., just now is sadly depressed financially. A number of firms have been compelled to suspend business, and it is thought that at least fifteen or twenty prominent business houses in the city and country will be implicated in the crash. Circumstances will not admit at this time of giving the names of those who are reported insolvent. It is rumored that the worst is not yet. The lawyers have all been busy the entire day drawing up attachments, and it is evident that something is going to drop.

The magnificent residence of James Ingersoll, the chairmaker of the Tweed ring, near South Norwall, Connecticut, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is $100,000; insurance $80,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

LATE ELECTION RETURNS.

MADRID, January 24.—The second ballot required at Barcelona took place yesterday. The Sagasta candidate withdrew and Castelar was probably elected.

Canavos de Castillio, Lopaz Drayola, Romero Robledo and Augulo, the former minister; Bayo, a banker; General Pavia and Marquis Saudoul are elected from Madrid. The *Ministerial Journal* estimates that the new Cortes will embrace about thirty-five Sagastaists, sixteen Maderados and three Republicans. The remainder will be supporters of the Government.

AFTER DON CARLOS, THEN CUBA.

BERLIN, January 24.—The Spanish diplomatic representatives at the various courts have verbaly informed the Governments that after the defeat of the Carlists, which is expected in a short time, Spain hopes to be enabled to quell the Cuban insurrection through increased reinforcements. No foreign complications are anticipated, because the United States has distinctly repudiated the idea of annexing Cuba.

France.

PROGRAMME OF THE BONAPARTISTS.

PARIS, January 24.—The Bonapartist Association, styled the Conservative National Convention, has issued a manifesto announcing that they will support MacMahan until the expiration of his term in 1888. They will then demand that an appeal to the people shall be made for determining the future form of government for France.

THE COMING ELECTION — REPUBLICANS APPREHENSIVE.

PARIS, January 24.—Gambetta and other Republicans apprehensive of a bad effect in the provinces if the Radicals should succeed in electing all the Senators for Paris, are strenuously working to bring about a compromise between the various Republican sections.

FRENCH ART AT THE CENTENNIAL.

LONDON, January 25.—The *Daily Telegraph's* Paris dispatch says the Commission appointed to examine the works of French artists for exhibition in Philadelphia, have completed their labors. They have selected 670 pictures, including the "Declaration of Independence" and "Surrender of Yorktown," by Dumaresq; "Old and New California," by Bartholdi; a portrait of Washington, by Princeteau, and several works by Adam Blanc, Brest Alfred and Antigua, besides 100 pieces of sculpture and sixty engravings and designs.

Germany.

NO NONSENSE WITH CHINA.

BERLIN, January 24.—Should China fail in rendering indemnification and inflicting punishment for plundering the German schooner Anna, near Amoy, the German Government intimates that its demands will be exacted by force. A squadron will be held in readiness to proceed to Chinese waters should such emergency arise.

PENAL CODE AMENDED—ANOTHER BLAST AT ARNIM.

BERLIN, January 24.—The Reichstag today, by a vote of 141 to 133, passed an amendment to the Penal Code providing for the punishment of offenses similar to that of Duchme.

The *Reichsanzeiger*, in order to counteract the effect of the translation of Arnim's last pamphlet on "public opinion in England," publishes a series of official reports made by Bismarck to the Emperor in regard to the Count. These papers begin in 1872 and severely criticise Arnim as a diplomat, dwelling on his unreliable character and his proneness to subordinate official duties to personal interest. The Emperor is reminded of his own misgivings when he appointed Arnim Ambassador to Paris, on account of the latter's unreliability. One of the reports to the Emperor states that when the idea was entertained of transferring Arnim to London, a vigorous protest was received from that quarter because of his tendency to intrigue.

European Turkey.

HOW ANDRASSY'S NOTE AFFECTS THE INSURGENTS.

VIENNA, January 24.—The *New Free Press* represents that the insurgents in Turkey apprehend, as the natural sequel of the presentation of Andrassy's note, that the Imperial Powers will forcibly intervene to compel them to lay down their arms. They are consequently redoubling their efforts, in order to improve their position, and a brisk renewal of fighting is expected.

PRINCE MILAN'S COURSE RUN.

LONDON, January 25.—The Vienna correspondent telegraphs the following: "Affairs in Servia are increasing in seriousness. The parties of the Prince of Montenegro and Prince Karagergewitch have a majority both in the country and the Skuptchina, and are almost decided to get rid of Prince Milan. The Prince, in a recent conference with the President of the Senate and others, declared that he knew no resource and must resign. He declared a *coup d' etat* impossible, because he had no money. He subsequently summoned six colonels to ascertain the feeling of the army, and they declared that at least half the officers were untrustworthy. The Prince has been advised to retire to a fortress and issue a proclamation declaring it impossible for him to reign with the present Constitution. Still he hesitates."

CONSPIRACY AGAINST MILAN'S LIFE.

PARIS, January 24.—*La Liberte* publishes a report that another conspiracy against the life of Prince Milan has been discovered in Belgrade.

THE SULTAN STUBBORN.

LONDON, January 25.—A dispatch from Vienna mentions a rumor that the Sultan, after receiving the Ambassadors of the Powers, intends to announce that the reforms proposed by Austria are impracticable.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, January 24.—Steamship Adriatic, from New York, arrived.

MOVILLE, January 24.—Steamer Peruvian, from Portland, arrived.

HULL, January 24.—Steamer Hindoo, from New York, arrived.

BLACK HILLS.

Another Rosy Account via Bismarck.

ST. PAUL, January 24.—Special dispatches from Bismarck to papers of this city contain glowing accounts from the Black Hills country. A party carrying the mail between Bismarck and the Black Hills had returned and gave wonderful reports of the richness of the country. The report is vouched for as thoroughly trustworthy. Twelve hundred men are now in that portion of the Black Hills through which Rapid creek runs. Average diggings yield one dollar per hour to each man, and they saw one hundred and thirty-seven dollars taken out in six hours by four men. The next day the same force in the same time took out one hundred and twelve dollars. California Joe, a person of renown among gold miners, saw thirty-four dollars taken out of one pan, there being one nugget worth twenty dollars. All of the returning party brought specimens of gold of splendid quality. They all agree in statements of the beauty and richness of the country, and say Custer's report was not at all exaggerated.

CHICAGO.

The Wilder Body-Snatching Case—American Poultry Association.

CHICAGO, January 24.—In the Criminal Court, to-day, Dr. E. P. B. Wilder pleaded guilty to the crime of body-snatching. Sentence was withheld till he produces witnesses to show previous good character. It will be remembered that Wilder was concerned in exhuming the body of Mrs. Adams from Graceland Cemetery, whence it was sent, packed in a barrel, to the United States Express office, directed to the Iowa Medical College.

The American Poultry Association met here this afternoon, President C. A. Sweet in the chair, and elected new members. The Treasurer's report shows a slight indebtedness. Adjourned till Thursday.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Federal "Guerrilla" Assassinated in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, January 24.—The Jackson, Tennessee, *Whig and Tribune* of the 22d says: "Dock Manguel, a noted guerrilla on the Federal side during the war, was assassinated while at work in his field, about twelve miles above Savannah, on the Tennessee river. Manguel was a desperate and determined man and performed numerous acts of daring and cruelty. Two masked men rode up to the fence near where he was plowing, both being armed with shot guns, and literally riddled him with balls. They then placed his corpse on a horse and carried it away, perhaps threw it into the river." The paper adds that when the matter is solved it will be found that Manguel was taken off for some atrocity committed during the rebellion. Up to this writing the guilty parties have not been apprehended.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Suit Against Bank of California Decided—Remains of the late Minister Avery Arrived.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 24.—In the suit of Warmsen Bros., of New York, *vs.* the Bank of California, Judge Sawyer to-day rendered a decision, sustaining the bank on all points and denying the motion to enjoin the sale of delinquent stock.

The remains of Hon B. P. Avery, late Minister to China, arrived on the steamer City of Tokio to-day. A salute was fired from the fortifications as the steamer passed in. A committee took charge of the body and removed it to an undertakers. To-morrow it will be removed to the Unitarian church, under a military escort, whence the funeral will take place on Wednesday.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 24, 1876.

THE MONTREAL ELOPEMENT—WHEREABOUTS OF THE PARTIES UNKNOWN.

There was an unexpected turn of affairs in connection with the Mackenzie-Brydges elopement case on Saturday evening, after the discharge of the parties from custody by Justice Bixby, at the Tombs Police Court. After the disposal of the case in the court room, it seemed apparent to all concerned that Mrs. Mackenzie had become convinced of the error into which she had allowed herself to fall in leaving her husband's house in Montreal and coming to this city with Brydges, but subsequent movements proved an unaccountable infatuation for the man with whom she sought to join her fortunes. On leaving the Tombs, accompanied by her cousin, Mr. W. M. Beyon, she faithfully promised Superintendent Walling that she would return to her home at once. Mrs. Mackenzie was escorted to the Windsor Hotel, where she was assigned to a room adjoining the apartment of Mr. Beyon and her brother, Mr. J. C. Allan. Throughout the afternoon she repeatedly signified her intention to go back to Canada, and was apparently mortified at the remembrance of the rash step she had taken in leaving her home. About 7:30 o'clock her temporary guardians, Messrs. Allan and Beyon, who were momentarily expecting the arrival from Montreal of Sir Andrew Allen and wife, the father and mother of Mrs. Mackenzie, left their room and proceeded to the office of the hotel to make inquiries as to the arrival of trains, leaving Mrs. Mackenzie in her room in company with her four children. Instantly after the departure of the gentlemen the erring wife and mother hurriedly left the hotel, leaving the children behind, and hired a carriage to take her to the Hoffman House, where Brydges was stopping. The pair, it appears, immediately after the arrival of the lady at the Hoffman, left it together, and no clue as to their whereabouts has since been found. Her brother and cousin on returning to her room and learning of the escape, at once telegraphed the news to Superintendent Walling, who, however, was not on duty at the time. The message was shown to Detective Philip Riley, and that officer took the responsibility of tracing Mrs. Mackenzie and Brydges, but his efforts have thus far been futile. Sir Andrew Allan and his wife, and Mr. J. J. C. Abbott, their lawyer, arrived in this city yesterday, and on learning the above particulars were grieved beyond description. The high social standing of Mrs. Mackenzie lends additional interest to the circumstances surrounding her flight. She is the wife of Wm. E. Mackenzie, of the firm of J. S. Mackenzie & Co., shipping and general merchants at No. 381 St. Paul street, Montreal. Her father, Sir Andrew Allan, is also a prominent Canadian merchant.

PHILLIPS, WELLES & CO.

L. J. Phillips, Welles & Co., fur and cap manufacturers, owe $238,419, and will pay twenty per cent.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Col. W. J. Aufitt, of St. Landry parish, Louisiana, late State Senator, has been murdered.

J. H. Hawes, late United States Consul at Hakodadi, Japan, died recently in Yokohama.

Sir Henry J. Margary, of England, has died in consequence of the shock caused by the murder of his son in China.

A Vienna dispatch says the illness of Francis Deak, the Hungarian statesman, threatens to terminate fatally, and the sacrament of extreme unction has already been administered to him.

FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

THE SANITARIAN.

The February number of the *Sanitarian* has articles on the "Effect of the Loss of Consciousness upon the Memory of Preceding Events," by Prof. F. H. Hamilton, M. D.; "Perils of Massing Populations in Cities," by Prof. Stephen Smith, M. D.; "The Health of New York," by Prof C. F. Chander, Ph. D.; "Pulmonary Consumption," by Prof. Frank Donaldson, M. D.; "Infant Diet," by I. S. Hawley, M. D.; "Eucalyptus Globules;" "A City of Health," by B. W. Richardson, M. D.; "Tea and Coffee," "Education in the United States," "Crime," "Sewer Gas Poisoning," etc., etc. McDivitt, Campbell & Co., publishers, 79 Nassau street, New York.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

The *Popular Science Monthly* contains a portrait and sketch of Prof. Thomas Sterry Hunt; a strong paper on "The Warfare of Science," by Andrew S. White, LL. D.; one on the kangaroo, by St. George Mivart, and others by Rev. Charles F. Deems, Prof. Mayer, Dr. Eugene Lemmel, &c. The editorial department is filled with clever things.

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—CANVASSER—WANTED, a good, live man, with some experience in Newspaper canvassing. Address Box B, this office.

WANTED—SAFE—OF MEDIUM SIZE, second hand. Burglar and Fire Proof. Address, with full description, price. etc., Lock Box 263. Pittsburgh P. O.

WANTED—BUILDING—WANTED to rent a large Building, suitable for a Publishing House, in a central location. Address, stating terms, &c., for a five or ten years' lease, PUBLISHER P. O. Lock Box 285, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—LADIES—A FEW INTELLIGENT Young Ladies, to engage in a light, respectable employment, paying from $4 to $6 per day. All expenses advanced. References required. Call or address T. A. BABCOCK, 198 Second avenue. TThs

WANTED—WRITING—OF ANY kind (except in books) to do on the "Type-writer." Legible and beautiful as print; cheaper than pen writing. Large or small jobs, or permanent situation desired. Address TYPE-WRITER, Commercial office. A.

WANTED—INFORMATION—TO STEAMBOATMEN—The officers of the Steamboat off which the Rev. Hugh Kirkland, the Street Preacher of Cincinnati, was lost on the night of the 26th of December, 1875, near Gallipolis, Ohio, will confer a great favor by sending the particulars of that occurrence and all information concerning the deceased that they may possess to Mrs. MARY J. FRANKLIN, No. 300 Webster avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—PUPILS—THE UNDERSIGNED, a native of Germany, having pursued a regular six years' course in several universities of his country, is desirous of obtaining pupils to be instructed in the Classical, German, French and Hebrew languages. LEWIS BOCK, 172 Market street, Allegheny. References: Rev. S. F. Scovel, 121 Penn avenue; Rev. John Launitz, 172 Market street, Allegheny; Mrs. Thos. McFadden, Jr., Fifth avenue. TThs

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LEATHER AND RUBBER Belting, Hose and Oils of every description. by THORP & CO., No. 144 Water street.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW AND second-hand Engines, 2 Portables, 6 second-hand Engine Lathes, 1 Planer. T. CARLIN, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 3 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and good SECOND HAND BOILERS in complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 11 Water street. R. MUNROE, Successor to WATSON & MUNROE.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND MACHINERY.—One 8 by 20 in. Engine and Boiler; one 5 H. P. Portable Engine and Boiler; two Planers and Matchers; one 36-in. Hall Shingle Machine and Jointer; three Iron Lathes, 15 in. by 6 ft.; two Iron Lathes, 20 in. by 7 ft.; one 32 in. Drill Press. All in good order. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE — NO. 243 ALLEGHENY avenue, Allegheny city. The House is nearly new, has 10 Rooms, is well planned and the neighborhood first-class. The Lot is 22 feet in front by 140 feet deep to paved street or alley. Will be sold low and very accommodating terms. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—ONE of the finest business properties on Fifth avenue, between Smithfield and Market. Will sell at a low figure, and take in exchange a business property on Liberty street, Smithfield street or Wood street, north, say $20,000; about $25,000 cash and balance mortgage on the property, to suit buyer, with interest. Apply to THOMAS F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR SALE—78 ACRES OF LAND IN Wayne township, Lawrence county, Pa., 2½ miles from Wampum Station and furnaces, 58 acres improved, 20 acres in timber. The land lays very nicely, good soil, all under fence, and watered by springs; 4 veins of superior coal, iron ore, &c., &c., of easy access, and close to good market; good young orchard, house, stable, corn crib, &c., &c. Price $3,500, in easy payments. Send for a Descriptive List of Properties for sale at my office. Inquire of ED. WITTISH, every Tuesday morning, at No. 91 Grant street, Pittsbur or at office, Main street, Beaver Falls, Pa

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED — PARTNER — A YOUNG, enterprising man to engage with an old-established business house with a good trade; the party must be able to take charge of the accounts and books and have money sufficient to purchase an interest in the business. This is a good opportunity for a good, reliable party. Address E. BERT, Lock Box 593, Pittsburgh.

BUSINESS CHANCE—AN EXCELLENT Opportunity Offered to Enterprising Men: Private Sale of the Missouri Brass Foundry, Steam and Gas Pipe Works, of the late John Kupferle, situated at the corner of Second street and Washington avenue, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri. The above mentioned well-known establishment, situated in the heart of the city, and in complete running order, and having a very extensive and valuable custom, is now, by leave of the Probate Court of St. Louis county, offered for sale upon reasonable terms. For particulars apply to JOSEPH DEGENHART and CHAS. SEITZ, Executors, No. 600 North Second street, S Louis, Mo.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—STORE—BUILDING NO. 175 Liberty street, one door from Sixth street now occupied by R. S. Davis & Co. Inquire of L. H. SMITH & CO., 49 Sixth street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—THREE-STORY Brick House, No. 155 Fourth avenue, containing 13 rooms, with all modern improvements. Inquire of H. W. STRICKLER, No. 5 Sixth avenue, second floor.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—TWO DWELLINGS of 5 rooms each, with finished attic and good cellar, both in good condition as to paint, paper, &c., on Center avenue. Rent low. Inquire at 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT — WAREHOUSE—THAT very desirable Warehouse, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, now in the occupancy of Urling & Follansbee. Apply to WM. ROSEBURG, at Bank of Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on Cliff street. Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, dry Cellar, 3 Bedrooms and finished Attic, Water and modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Commercial office

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall, Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSES NOS. 81, 83 and 85 Liberty street, corner Fourth, well adapted to the Produce or Grocery trade, or by uniting the three stores into one, would make a most desirable building for a Publishing House or for the Furniture business. Also Two Dwellings, six and seven rooms each, with large yards, pleasantly situated on Wylie avenue, Thirteenth ward. Apply to WILLIS BOOTHE, Center avenue, or to W. A. BOOTHE, Attorney at Law, No. 144 Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT — HOUSES—THREE-STORY Brick Dwelling No. 17 Seventh avenue, suitable for Physician or Dentist Three-story Brick Store, No. 164 Wood street, near Sixth avenue. Two three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 51 and 53 Washington street, Allegheny, containing 10 and 11 rooms and modern improvements, convenient to the parks. Also, Mayfield Cottage and 1 Acre of Ground, on Perrysville Plank Road, 1½ miles from Allegheny Postoffice. Inquire of or address JNO. BISSELL, 349 Liberty street, up stairs.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—THE EXECUTORS of the estate of Washington McClintock, deceased, offer the following for rent at low rates, viz.:

1. The large Brick Mansion, containing ten rooms; also, a Brick Stable, situated at the head of Buena Vista street, and on the Perrysville Plank Road, in the Second ward, Allegheny, being in the city and yet having the pure air of the country.

2. The handsome Frame Residence, containing eight rooms, Washroom and Bathroom, with city gas; also, Stable, situated same as the above.

Inquire of OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO., Carpet Store, 33 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

DIVIDENDS.

BANKS.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable forthwith.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

January 6, 1876.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The School Directors of Wilkins township will meet at the Wilkinsburg Public School House on SATURDAY, January 29, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect a Principal and Teachers for the Schools at that place. By order of the

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the present session of the Legislature for the repeal of an act entitled "An act to allow the voters of the townships of West Deer, East Deer, Pine, Richland, Harrison, North Versailles, South Versailles, North Fayette, South Fayette and Killbuck, in the county of Allegheny, to vote for or against the issuing of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors within said townships," approved April 3, 1872, so far as the same relates to said township of Harrison and Natrona borough.

R. HENGI.

NOTICE OF CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made on SATURDAY, February 12, 1876, to the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, for Charter of Incorporation of the INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES, the objects of which are the mutual aid, assistance and protection of the members thereof.

J. H. STEVENSON, Solicitor,
No. 104 Fifth avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale Grocers, doing business at No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., was dissolved by mutual consent on January 17, 1876, John Shipton retiring from said firm.

The business will hereafter be continued by the remaining member of said firm, Archibald Wallace, who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

JOHN SHIPTON,
ARCH'D WALLACE.

Pittsburgh, January 22, 1876.

Notice of Dissolution.

The partnership existing between J. D. BERND, E. B. ECKSTEIN, S. L. FLEISHMAN, under the style of J. D. BERND & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. L. Fleishman retiring from the firm. The business, under the same firm name, will be continued by the remaining partners at the old stand, who will collect all debts due to, and pay all claims owing by the late firm of J. D. Bernd & Co.

J. D. BERND,
E. B. ECKSTEIN,
S. L. FLEISHMAN.

December 31, 1875.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE, I take pleasure in soliciting for the new firm a continuance of the patronage extended to me by my friends.

S. L. FLEISHMAN.

December 31, 1875. Tu

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of MILLS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, W. G. Henderson retiring. The business will be settled and continued at 238 Liberty street, by Isaac Mills, Jr., under the firm name of

MILLS & CO.

Pittsburgh, January 19, 1876.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of BUGHMAN & SELLERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, H. D. Sellers retiring.

H. C. BUGHMAN,
H. D. SELLERS.

Pittsburgh, January 17, 1876.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between ROBERT H. GIBSON and GEO. NELSON, of the city of Allegheny, Pa., under the firm name of GIBSON & NELSON, was dissolved January 1, 1876, by mutual consent. All debts owing the said firm are to be paid to the successors of said firm, Nelson & Patterson, and all demands against said partnership are to be paid by them.

ROBERT H. GIBSON,
GEO. NELSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ENtered into a copartnership, to date from the 1st day of January, 1876, under the firm and style of NELSON & PATTERSON, for the purpose of carrying on the COAL business. Offices and Yards at the corner of Magnolia and Spruce streets, Fifth ward, and at No. 28 Franklin street, Sixth ward, Allegheny city.

GEO. NELSON,
T. H. PATTERSON.

Notice of Dissolution.

The firm of KENNEDY, CHILDS & CO. has been dissolved by the death of R. T. Kennedy.

The firm affairs will be settled at the office of the Penn Cotton Mill, No. 38 River avenue, Allegheny, by D. C. Clapp.

The Penn Cotton Mill and Machinery, with Lots fronting 224 feet on River avenue, and a four-story Brick Warehouse on Isabella street, are offered for sale.

For terms and particulars apply to A. P. Childs, Oakland, or D. C. Clapp, on premises.

KENNEDY, CHILDS & CO.

Pittsburgh, January 4, 1876.

EDUCATIONAL.

Allegheny Commercial School,

In Girard Bank Building, Allegheny,

W. W. McCLELLAND, Principal

And Teacher of Penmanship.

PROF. S. D. EVERHART, of the Pittsburgh High School, Teacher of BOOKKEEPING and COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.

EVENING CLASSES 7 TO 9 P. M.
AFTERNOON CLASSES, 3 TO 5 P. M.
TEACHERS' CLASSES 10 TO 12 A. M. SATURDAYS.

Persons desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. TThs

Drawing.

Instruction in MECHANICAL and FREEHAND DRAWING, MATHEMATICS and NATURAL SCIENCES, by WM. H. STREBURWITZ, Civil Engineer, No. 10 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Apply, Central Board of Education, Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, or Catholic Institute, 169 Wood street, or office.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. — LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of JULIUS DROCOURT, deceased, late of Sewickley borough, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate will present the same for settlement to

A. H. DROCOURT, Executor,
26 and 28 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1876.

FLOWERS FOR HOLIDAYS.

Flowers of the finest quality for Weddings, Banquets, Receptions, &c., in every desired style. Also, Canary Birds, Gold Fish, Bird Cages, Fern Cases, Christmas Trees, Ground Pine Wreathing, Hartford Fern, Autumn Leaves, Aquaria, Ornamental Grasses, Immortelles, Holly Branches, Bird's Nests, Bird Seed, &c., &c.

Floral Decorations a specialty.

Estimates furnished when requested.

J. R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists,

TTh 112 Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

FLOUR, CHEESE, FINE SYRUPS, N. O. SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Full line of Groceries and Spices at very lowest market rates.

Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,

271 LIBERTY STREET.

WRAPPING PAPER AND GROCERS' BAGS,

Of all sizes to suit the trade. Liberal Discount given to large buyers.

GODFREY & CLARK,

TF 270 LIBERTY STREET.

Atwood & McCaffrey,

NO. 50 TO 60 THIRD AVE., BETWEEN MARKET AND FERRY STS.

Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe, Brass and Iron Valves and Cocks, Malleable and Cast Iron Fittings, Lubricators, Whistles, Tools, &c.

ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES, COAL AND COKE WORKS, OIL REFINERIES AND MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY, PROMPTLY FITTED UP BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN. MTS

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

German American Insurance Company,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 31, 1875.

Capital paid in		$100,000 00
ASSETS.		
Bonds and mortgages	$76,216 00	
United States 5-20 Bonds	45,325 00	
Bank stocks	3,300 00	
Real estate at cost	3,550 00	
Interest due and accrued	2,012 00	
Premiums in course of collection	11,524 87	
Personal property, office furniture, &c.	1,109 71	
Cash in bank	12,234 83	
		$155,372 41
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums	$81,401 15	
Interest	11,328 19	
Rents and other sources	984 29	
Balance, January 1, 1875	26,702 89	
		$120,416 52
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses of 1874	$1,228 12	
Losses of 1875	16,968 18	
	$18,196 30	
Return premiums	13,754 03	
Reinsurance	2,237 73	
Commisions	10,814 78	
Salaries, taxes and all other expenses	14,041 27	
Dividends	6,000 00	
		$65,014 11
Balance January 1, 1876		$55,372 41
Capital paid in		100,000 00
		$155,372 41
Reinsurance reserve	$35,337 70	
Losses reported, not due	7,106 71	
Other liabilities, rents, etc.,	725 00	
Net surplus	12,203 00	
		$55,372 41
Amount of risks in force January 1, 1876		$3,636,001 19

W. J. PATTERSON, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE

Tentonia Insurance Company, of Allegheny,

ORGANIZED JULY 18, 1871,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1875.

Capital		$125,000 00
With privilege to increase to		$200,000 00
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on Allegheny county property	$85,771 88	
Interest Due and Accrued thereon	2,759 13	
Rents Due	66 66	
Real Estate	20,500 00	
Fifty Shares German National Bank	5,000 00	
Stock Notes	50,000 00	
Premiums in Course of Collection	5,138 74	
Cash in Bank	6,715 67	
		$175,952 08
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums	$30,748 99	
Interest Received, Due and Accrued	10,951 55	
Rent	526 00	
		$42,226 54
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Fire Losses of 1874	$952 00	
Fire Losses of 1875	6,769 39	
	$7,721 39	
Return Premiums, Abatements and Rebates	4,089 01	
Reinsurance	61 75	
Commissions	3,552 25	
Salaries	3,362 09	
Rents, Taxes and all other expenses	2,281 29	
Dividends Nos. 4 and 5	10,000 00	
		$31,067 78
LIABILITIES.		
Reinsurance Reserve	$19,671 45	
Losses Adjusted, not due	1,946 59	
Losses Resisted	3,583 33	
All other claims against Company	938 24	
Net Surplus	24,812 47	
Capital Stock	125,000 00	
		$175,952 08
Outstanding Risks		$2,569,378 46

HENRY F. EGGERS, Secretary.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Pennsylvania Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA., DECEMBER 31, 1875.

Authorized Capital		$300,000 00
Capital Paid Up		115,800 00
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages	$152,083 92	
Third National Bank Stock	3,125 00	
Uncollected Premiums, Agencies and Personal Accounts	10,390 79	
Cash in Bank and Office	13,002 81	
Interest Due and Unpaid	2,067 74	
Interest Accrued	2,255 22	
Office Furniture	1,298 37	
Real Estate	390 50	
		$184,614 35
LIABILITIES.		
Unpaid Dividends	$679 00	
State Tax	579 00	
Due for Rent, Printing, Commissions, &c	523 42	
Unadjusted and Unpaid Losses	6,986 19	
		$8,767 61
		$175,846 74
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums	$72,167 02	
Interest	11,942 73	
Commissions	680 78	
		$84,790 53
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses Paid ($1,399 67 incurred 1874)	$30,082 69	
Commissions	8,914 11	
Taxes	348 25	
Expenses, Rent, Printing, Advertising, &c	3,743 44	
Salaries	4,990 00	
Returned Premiums	7,149 28	
Reinsurance	458 93	
		$64,686 70
		$20,103 83
Dividend No. 24		$4,632 00
Outstanding Risks		6,003,018 93

THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE

Humboldt Fire Insurance Company,

OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1875.

Capital		$100,000 00
ASSETS.		
Mortgages, first liens	$57,666 67	
Real Estate	2,200 00	
Cash	6,965 85	
Premium in course of collect.	5,831 27	
Interest and Rents actually due	1,025 55	
Personal Property	770 20	
Demand Notes and due from Stockholders	56,411 50	
		$130,874 04
RECEIPTS.		
Premium	$16,038 85	
Interest	4,608 82	
Rents	318 00	
		$20,965 67
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Commissions, Salary, Taxes and other expenses	$4,390 40	
Fire Losses Paid	3,612 92	
Reinsurance and Return Premium	1,448 78	
		$9,452 10
		$11,483 57
Balance January 1, 1875		19,390 47
Capital Stock		100,000 00
		$130,874 04
Losses Unadjusted	$4,108 00	
Losses Resisted	3,050 00	
Reinsurance Reserve	12,239 08	
Outstanding Risks		$1,383,024 00

CHAS. R. WEITERSHAUSEN, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE

Birmingham Fire Insurance Co.,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1875.

Capital		$200,000 00
Surplus		37,356 29
		$237,356 29
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages (first liens on Real Estate in Allegheny County, worth over $200,000 00)		$89,338 91
Demand Notes subject to call		94,000 00
Real Estate		27,802 86
Cash in German Savings and Deposit Bank		10,774 71
Cash in Office		717 22
Bills Receivable		556 32
Premiums in Course of Collection		9,319 26
Furniture and Fixtures		972 27
Interest Due and Accrued		3,874 53
		$237,356 29
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock		$200,000 00
Balance January 1st, 1875	$40,169 08	
Gross Premium Receipts	$34,297 28	
Less Returned Premiums	474 50	
	$33,822 78	
Interest Received and Accrued	15,868 21	
Rent	418 08	
	$90,278 15	
DISBURSED.		
Losses	$37,956 20	
Commissions	4,965 95	
Taxes, Salaries, Rent, etc	9,560 22	
Dividend	533 55	
	$53,015 92	
		$37,262 23
Unpaid Bills, etc		94 06
		$237,356 29
Losses Unpaid (not due)		$2,166 06
Amount of Risks in Force		2,910,352 00

TThs WM. RUSKE, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE

Allegheny Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1875.

Capital Stock		$100,000 00
ASSETS.		
Cash	$7,078 20	
Bonds and Mortgages	70,160 00	
Bank and other Stocks	33,282 00	
Real Estate	2,386 18	
Premium Notes	3,665 25	
Premiums in course of collection	3,086 94	
Book Accounts	1,319 95	
Interest Due and Accrued	2,225 58	
Stock Notes	20,000 00	
Office Furniture	600 90	
		$143,804 14
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums	$30,618 48	
Interest	7,360 16	
		$37,978 64
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses (part incurred in 1874)	$20,677 12	
Return Premiums, Reinsurance and Commissions	3,948 41	
Salaries, Rent, Advertising and all other expenses	7,201 51	
State Tax	1,000 00	
		$32,827 04
Outstanding Risks		$2,203,409 25
Uearned Premiums		33,677 14
Unpaid Losses		None.

C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1876. TThs

STATEMENT OF THE

German Fire Insurance Company,

JANUARY 1, 1876.

Capital Stock Paid Up		$100,000
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages	$270,073 25	
Cash in hand of Treasurer	15,155 17	
Cash in hands of Agents	8,655 79	
U. S. 5-20 Bonds	11,200 00	
Office Fixtures	4,491 31	
	$309,575 52	
Balance January 1, 1875		$297,383 00
RECEIPTS.		
From January 1, 1875, to January 1, 1876.		
Fire Premiums	$52,720 82	
Interest	23,884 78	
	$76,[illegible] 60	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Fire Losses	$18,239 80	
Reinsurance and ret. Premium	3,738 05	
Taxes, Stamps and Commission	8,528 17	
Advertising, Printing, Salaries, Office Rents and Sundries	9,529 06	40,035 08
		36,490 58
		333,873 58
Cash Dividend to Stockholders		24,000 00
		$309,575 52
Net Surplus	$174,075 51	
Cash Dividend Paid to Stockholders since 1863	$186,000 00	

F. L. GROSS, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

SOLID INDEMNITY.

ASSETS.

Germania, N. Y.	$1,600,000
Atlas, - - -	$511,000
Glens Falls, - -	701,000
Penn Mut. Life, -	5,000,000

Property Insured Against Fire or Loss or Damage by Lightning.

JOHN D. BIGGERT, AGENT,

61 Fourth Avenue.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

SIGN OF THE ANVIL,

No. 50 Wood Street,

Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW and COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

WEDDING PRESENTS!

IN GREAT VARIETY.

J. P. Smith, Son & Co.,

180 LIBERTY STREET.

MRS. S. S. BAIR'S

MERCHANTS' DINING ROOMS,

NO. 146 THIRD AVENUE,

(Second door from Central Hotel, above Smithfield street). Now open and fully prepared to accommodate the public. Meals sent to offices promptly, regularly and punctually—a specialty.

DAY BOARDING at reasonable rate

Insure with the Ætna of Hartford

59 FOURTH AVENUE.

ASSETS JAN. 1875 } $6.497.275.94.

S.S. CARRIER, Agent.

OTTO WUTH,

Analytical and Consulting Chemist,

99 WATER STREET.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

59 FOURTH AVENUE.

ASSETS $ 40,443,395.98.

SURPLUS $ 3,916,531.48

DIVIDENDS EDR 1874 $3,037,272.33.

S.S. CARRIER, Gen. Agent.

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1876.

THE eyes of our Democratic contemporary shine with a dim religious "thirty day" light.

THE Columbus, Ga., *Times* heads a reference to BEN. HILL's rebel yell: "A Speech to be 'Heard Round the World.'" *Vox et praeterea nihil!*

THE member from the Twenty-third Congressional district is likely to find himself labeled "three-and-a-half cent COCHRAN" for the remainder of his natural life.

WE SHALL know to-day whether the Democrats in Congress will dare make good their threat to exact the pardon of JEFF. DAVIS as a condition of supporting the National Centennial.

IT IS said that JEFF. DAVIS is quite poor, and likely to go into bankruptcy. If he were to die to-morrow and go through spiritual bankruptcy, he could never pay five mills on a hundred dollars of his indebtedness.

THE *Post* is not pleased with the COMMERCIAL's recent article on the "Thirty day act." This would be exceedingly sad were it not for the fact that the COMMERCIAL is not published for the purpose of pleasing the *Post*, nor its kind.

A FRIEND who has just returned from a trip up the Mississippi, along the Minnesota coast, states that wheat receipts are light, and the prospects are that the stocks, now aggregating 1,482,000 bushels at nine leading points, will somewhat decrease.

"WHY are you," inquires a correspondent, "opposed to the term 'compulsory,' when applied to education?" Because we believe that the pulling force should be made stronger, and that in proportion as this is done the pushing force may be diminished or dispensed with altogether.

BECAUSE the national flag is "an emblem of authority," the Bourbon members of the Kentucky Legislature are opposed to its being raised over the State House, on the ground that the United States has no authority over that building. This is the sentiment which made rebellion possible.

BISHOP HAVEN is still chattering away. His elevation has not given him caution, nor have his associations magnetized him into modesty. He may as well understand, once for all, that religion, so-called, has been often enough subordinated to the lusts of ambition without being enlisted for a third term in this country.

MCKEE, who is now on trial at St. Louis for conspiring to defraud the revenue, is the wealthiest man yet indicted, and is very prominent as a citizen, politician and newspaper proprietor. He says he shall be able to establish his innocence beyond all manner of doubt, but the evidence thus far adduced has an awkward look for him.

CHICAGO papers bemoan the stagnation of the loan market, stating that the business for this month will scarcely be one-half of the amount done in January, 1875. So much the better; the natural inference being that the people of that city are paying off more debt and incurring fewer obligations than they were at the corresponding period of last year.

SOME of the constitution makers of Kansas clearly foresaw that the State might easily be burdened with a debt which would be a millstone about its neck. And so they provided that the State debt should never exceed a certain sum. Now they propose to erect a statue to the man who wrote the provision. And really it is worth more than all the rest of the document.

SOME idea of the vast proportions to which our Western postal system, of which Chicago is the center, has grown, may be gained from the fact that the number of letters collected in the letter boxes, deposited in the postoffice, and received from other officers and railway postal offices for dispatch or distribution from the postoffice of that city, last year, amounted to the enormous aggregate of 61,588,383.

IT IS a suggestive fact that those business houses which have withstood the financial stress of the past two years are everywhere doing business on very economical principles. Surplus help has been discharged, salaries have been reduced, and not a few of the proprietors of concerns have carried the same spirit of rigid economy into their domestic arrangements. This is the true way to strengthen the foundations.

WE notice that some unfledged journalistic criticasters are picking flaws in EMERSON's "Boston" poem in the February *Atlantic*. These pin-feathered young goslings should reflect that this venerable seer has earned a right to his transcendental thoughts by growing up to their level, the height of his character corresponding to the elevation of his thinking. The poem in question contains some of the most vigorous and uplifting passages to be found in our literature.

THE warm weather in the North, this winter, seems to have killed Florida travel pretty nearly as dead as a door nail. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company spent considerable money advertising round tickets to Jacksonville and return at greatly reduced rates, but the inquiry from pleasure-seekers was so light that they have been withdrawn. It is doubtful whether the Florida atmosphere has been warmer than the average of this latitude for December and January, and hence it is not surprising that Southern pleasure-seekers should be so few and far between.

THE fact has recently been developed that the presidents of a number of the most prominent savings banks in the country are merely ornamental officers, whose names are used for the special purpose of giving reputation and standing to those institutions, and that they know nothing whatsoever as to how the funds of the banks are managed. This loaning of one's name for a mere nominal purpose, but to deceive honest people and jeopardize their scant, hard earnings, is nothing more nor less than a crime, and every State ought to throw around these institutions safeguards of the most thorough and satisfactory kind.

THE aged father of DUNCAN, of the bankrupt banking house of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., who promptly, it will be remembered, deeded to the assignee the property which had been conveyed to him by the firm before suspension, to secure their indebtedness to him, and who also protected their letters of credit abroad, is lying seriously ill in London from the shock which the suspension caused. He was the original founder of the firm, and had the credit of the institution next to his heart; and although he was not in the least degree responsible for the failure, he feels the stain upon the name most keenly. If the business community generally had an equally honorable sensitiveness as respects the preservation of an unblemished name, the standard of financial and mercantile rectitude would be much higher in this country than it is to-day.

THE spirit of economy is in the air. Pennies are counted now where dollars were not considered before. The time would seem to be not far distant when most of the Chicago railroads doing a suburban business will have an early and late train in and out of the city, with a charge of not more than five cents for any distance not less than twenty miles out. One of the companies is already agitating the subject, and seriously considering the feasibility of putting on such a train in the spring. There ought to be no doubt of its success. Chicago has a very large number of persons of moderate means who, doubtless, would greatly prefer to reside in the suburbs were it not for the expense of traveling to and fro. The cheap trains of Boston are more profitable to the companies than any other class of trains, the immense travel largely exceeding the loss of difference in the fare.

THE American Bridge Company of Chicago on Friday signed a contract for the construction of the much-talked-of bridge across the Hudson river at Poughkeepsie. The contract price is between four and five millions, the largest sum ever put in a bridge contract, the St. Louis bridge, although having cost about nine millions, having been contracted for at a considerably lower sum. The committee of Boston capitalists appointed to investigate into and report upon the advantages to be derived, and the feasibility of constructing the bridge, made their report nearly a year ago. It fully stated in detail the advantages to be derived from its construction, affording Boston connections with the great railroad systems of the Pennsylvania, Erie and Baltimore and Ohio corporations, and through them reaching to every section of the interior of the country. These arguments have at length proved successful. The advantages likely to accrue to New England from this increase of means of communication are of the most important character.

THE New York *Sun* lately published an article pretending to give important information said to be in the possession of Professor MOSES COIT TYLER, of Michigan, concerning the BEECHER-TILTON scandal. According to the *Sun*, Mrs. TILTON once requested an interview with OLIVER JOHNSON soon after the publication of the BACON letter, and told him that she was afraid of exposure, but would do anything that Mr. BEECHER wished. She had written a letter, in which her sin with Mr. BEECHER was confessed, and she felt that this letter ought to be signed by Mr. BEECHER and herself, and read from the pulpit of Plymouth church, with the declaration that they had sought, and, as they believed, had obtained the forgiveness of God for their sin, and so they asked the church's forgiveness. Mr. JOHNSON showed the letter to Professor TYLER, now of Michigan University, who had been informed of BEECHER's alleged wronging of TILTON by OLIVER JOHNSON, with TILTON's permission, on December 14, 1870, or two weeks before FRANK MOULTON knew of the charge, and had met BEECHER with it. Professor TYLER denounces the article as a gross misrepresentation of what he said, declares that he never saw the confession of Mrs. TILTON in the hands of OLIVER JOHNSON, as the *Sun* affirms, and that the statement regarding his authorizing the publication of the article is another falsehood. Any accident insurance company might make money by insuring the editor of the *Sun*, for five dollars a century, against the accident of telling the truth.

AT THE recent convention of the National Stove Manufacturers' Association the President delivered an address which embraced these sound and pithy sentences. They deserve to be written in letters of gold. The general observance of the principles inculcated would lay the ax at the very roots of most of the business and commercial ills which afflict the land:

"In our intercourse with each other, and in our transaction as manufacturers and merchants, we may do much to elevate and emphasize the standard of commercial honor. This epoch of financial distrust is marked with revelations of personal and official corruption and dishonesty. For years the tendency of the times has been toward a lower level of obligation in the relations which exist between men of business. To a great extent, this is the result of the speculative mania, and the extravagance and recklessness which are inseparable from all illegitimate efforts to acquire wealth. Now that the country has passed through this crisis, and is seeking to re-establish prosperity on safe foundations, it is the duty of every citizen to make his name the synonym of integrity. The carnival of crime is not to be stopped by legislative enactments, the popular cry for reform or the exposure and punishment of corruptionists and thieves, however useful these remedial influences may be. The confidence which is so vitally essential to trade is to be restored only by reconstructing business circles on the basis of individual character, as well as of individual capital."

GREAT indignation prevails in England against the Government of that country over the new fugitive slave circular issued in place of the one so universally execrated and so hastily withdrawn a few months ago. It is unquestionably contrary to the feeling of the English people in its provisions, and as much opposed to human freedom as that which, in obedience to the unanimous protest of the country, was recently rescinded. It limits the right of refuge of escaped slaves in such a manner as practically to destroy it; it imposes upon English officers and sailors the disgraceful task of forsaking those fugitives who have obtained temporary refuge on British ships, and of leaving them to the mercy of the slave-owners from whom they have escaped; and it sets up, as something which England is to recognize and acknowledge as a law, the institution of human slavery, which the conscience of the nation holds to be a crime. It looks a good deal as though the Government were trifling with, if it does not actually intend to insult the nation, by reproducing the very policy upon which the people lately pronounced such an emphatic verdict of condemnation.

THOSE "retaliatory" resolutions adopted by the Dominion Board of Trade, a few days ago, urging the imposition of a high tariff on American products, unquestionably have for their object the precipitation of reciprocal relations between that country and this on a basis something like the old reciprocity treaty. The leader of the movement is as much a free-trader as the strongest free-trader in England, and is mightily anxious that the United States and Canada shall adopt the tariff principles of the mother country. The statement in the body of the resolutions, that American manufacturers make Canada a slaughter market for surplus productions, is simply a side issue. The main point at which they are driving is free trade on this continent.

PERSONAL.

The first fruits of leap year shine forth in the case of Miss Belle Harper, of Fairhaven, West Virginia, who shot a man because he refused her offer of marriage.

A Massachusetts patient, slightly deranged, was lately asked if he had the consolations of religion. "Oh, yes," was his reply; "I have had two bottles of it sent to me, and it has done me a great deal of good."

The almost incredible statement is made that no less than seventeen hundred men and women in the United States, at the present time, professionally practice what is termed the arts of astrology as a means of livelihood, and it is further estimated that their dupes may be numbered by millions.

It seems to be a pretty well established fact that the ministry is one of the most physically wholesome of occupations. Of the one hundred and seventy-eight Congregational clergymen who died last year, eight were over eighty years old, and only six under forty. The average age was over sixty-four years.

Mrs. Grant is greatly beloved by the poor of Washington, for it is a fact not generally known that she and the President are very benevolent and charitable, and have a regular list of pensioners on their hands. She is a very kind mother, and, although surrounded by numerous cares, yet she possesses a true womanly heart, and finds time to do a great deal of good.

Darwin finds strong but delusive confirmation of his theories in the recent death of the celebrated ape Mafuka, in the Zoological Gardens at Dresden, whose last moments are thus described: "As Director Schopt (the Director of the gardens) leaned over his favorite, the ape drew him toward her, placed her arm around the neck of her friend, and looked at him for some time with clear and tranquil eyes; she then kissed him three times, with short intervals between each salute, motioned to be laid on her couch, gave her hand to Schopf—as though bidding farewell to a companion of many happy years—and slept never to wake again."

United States Postal Guide.

The January number of the "United States Official Postal Guide" provides a corrected list of postoffices, and adds Canadian to the money-order offices. The rulings of the Department are given on a variety of questions arising in the quarter, and the current arrival and departures of foreign mails are stated. The publication is invaluable to all connected with the Department and of great value to the public. Its correctness can at all times be relied upon, as it is official. H. O. Houghton & Co., Boston, are the publishers. Terms, $1 50 per year, or 50 cents per number.

AN IMPORTANT step toward the establishment of a fast mail service was made over one hundred years ago. The following postoffice order was published in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* in 1775:

GENERAL POSTOFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, February 14, 1775. }

It having been found very inconvenient to persons concerned in trade that the mail from Philadelphia to New England sets out but once a fortnight during the winter season, this is to give notice that the New England mail will henceforth go once a week the year round; where a correspondence may be carried on and answers obtained to letters between Philadelphia and Boston in three weeks, which used in the winter to require six weeks.

By command of the Postmaster General.
WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Comptroller.

NO MORE long and costly processions of funeral carriages in Springfield, Mass. The correct thing in funerals is to dismiss the company at the close of the services at house or church, and convey only the family and a few near relations in carriages to the cemetery. It is hard on the livery stable men and undertakers, but the wealthy and fashionable ones say that the reform must be carried out, and it is done.

Cleveland received the past season 351,610 tons of iron ore, valued at $2,127,666.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Democratic motto.
Honor and shame from no condition spring;
Keep all you get and go for everything.

Iowa proposes to abolish the grand jury system.

A good many influenzal citizens are seen on the streets, now-a-days.

There are indications of a Vesuvian outbreak of personal journalism in St. Louis.

Every American is a Declaration of Independence, but Cochran don't believe it.

There ought certainly to be more unity in our system of keeping the National Treasury accounts.

One of the best signs of the times is that the people have stopped taking the jocose view of stealing.

The stove manufacturers have been holding a special national convention, but no burning speeches were made.

What an appetite! The Mississippi river is eating up Cairo, Illinois, fifteen hundred miles from its mouth.

"A burnt child dreads the fire." You can't get the *Post* to ask any more questions about that Beck bribery matter.

Thus far not a particle of ice has been harvested on the Hudson or landed in New York from any of its customary sources.

Pocket flasks shaped like Bibles have been invented, and there is a more industrious "searching of the Scriptures" than ever.

The joints of the church universal are beginning to crack under the load which Plymouth church insists it shall take on board.

Young Jimmy Blanchard, the phenomenal liar, has found his place. He is to receive a good education and be made a lawyer.

Our Democratic contemporary should pluck a few feathers from the wings of its imagination and stick them in the tail of its judgment.

And now it is said that Storey, of the Chicago *Times*, has been caught in the drag net of the omnivorous Bristow, and brought to the ground floor.

The Zuyder Zee is to be drained, making that gulf, in extent two hundred and odd miles by about sixty, a fruitful plain dotted with smiling villages.

There are two small volcanoes in action in this country. One is in Alaska, and the other in the office of the Pittsburgh *Post*. The latter is a mud volcano.

The law of averages. Last year we had 1,201 railroad accidents, against 980 in 1874, and 1,283 in 1873; with 234 persons killed, against 204 in 1874, and 276 in 1873.

The register of embezzlements and perjuries, of forgeries and betrayals, to get money without work, is daily enlarged by fresh names. It is the national crime.

The principal crops, grain, grass and potatoes, of Minnesota, which were valued at $2,740,000 in 1860, aggregated $36,600,000 last year. This shows remarkable growth.

Is it any wonder that so many of them stumble and fall? Of 250,000 men in New York city over seventeen years of age, at least one-half have no choice of evening resorts.

That's the cheese. The American Dairymen's Association propose to have a grand display of products at the Centennial, with factories of cheese and butter in full ooze.

Indian Territory wants to be Oklahoma Territory, Pembina wants to be a Territory, and New Mexico a State. And a little longer waiting will do none of them any harm.

This is a good time in which to remember that the true wealth of a man consists in the number of things he loves and blesses, the number of things he is loved and blessed by.

The Boston Fenians want the United States Government to secure the release of Colon, a Fenian leader now in an English prison. Guess he'll have to serve out his full period.

The Canadians are making efforts to secure a large portion of our Western trade. They are quietly enlarging their canals to accommodate lake vssels carrying 1,400 to 1,600 tons cargo.

The *Voice of Angels* is the name of a new Boston paper "edited and managed by spirits." The Hub claims to be nearer speaking distance to their abode than any other city in the land.

The establishment of a colonization society to give the destitute and unemployed of the cities an opportunity to carry their labor to the unoccupied lands in the South and West, is mooted.

Amnesty.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Uncle Samuel is a benevolent old gentleman, and has his frozen viper pretty nearly thawed out! He is magnanimous, and could not take advantage of the poor viper in its disabled state, so he brought it to the fire, rolled it tenderly in flannel, and got his cup of warm milk ready to teach the pretty creature gratitude and convert it into a friend and brother. It has begun to stir, and prove, by its first motions, that the frost has not changed its nature, for, with a hiss, it turns to sting the hand which has preserved it.

The Republican party disregarded all precedents in history, when it failed to punish rebellion against the Government it had preserved by almost superhuman efforts. It broke down the partition wall between virtue and vice, loyalty and treason, perjury and truth, when it admitted traitors to equal rights with loyal men; when it failed to punish, with the extreme penalty of the law, those double-dyed monsters, and murderers, who, of purpose and malice aforethought, tortured and starved to death their prisoners of war; and the nation must yet atone for the innocent blood which cries to heaven against the perpetrators of the crimes of Libby and Andersonville, and against those whose duty it was to visit their crimes with a terrible retribution, and who have so utterly failed in the performance of that duty.

Most people, in this country, profess to believe that the Bible is more or less inspired. Even rationalists acknowledge it to be a wonderful store-house of the wisdom and experience of the ages; and no lesson is more persistently taught in it as well as in the history of the world, than this, that crime unpunished by human agency must and will meet retribution by special providence or the immutable laws which govern the universe.

That namby-pamby stuff which Henry Ward Beecher promulgated as Christian magnanimity, after he had been invited to the White House for tea, by Andrew Johnson, has done more to lower the standard of morals in this country, than all the demoralization of the actual war; we were taught to regard righteous indignation as a desire for savage revenge. Christianity came to be a thing of forgiveness, with repentance and atonement left out! As Christians we were required, by this new gospel, to forgive not only our own personal enemies, but the personal enemies of other people; not only those who had injured us, but those who had injured others. We were to forgive, not only private but public enemies! We were to forget the entire lesson of Calvary in order to be Christian! We were to ignore the lesson taught from infancy, of the guilt and retribution on the Jews whose representatives took upon them and their children the crime of the crucifixion, crying, "His blood be upon us and upon our children."

We had, in short, a new religion manufactured for the occasion, and baptized "Christianity," and this has swept away, or covered with approbium, our sense of justice, and righteous demand for retribution on some of the greatest criminals that ever trod God's earth. Who could have predicted or believed, ten years ago, that the feeling and condition of this nation could have been what we find it to-day? How little did I think when, immediately after Andrew Johnson's vindictive speech on the fall of Richmond, I stood to plead with him for mercy for the mass of the Southern people, that less than ten years from that time I might begin to ask pardon for loyalty.

But, after Andrew had, like Richard Third, thrown all loyal people off guard by his plausible harangues, he began to pave the way for the day we now see, by bribing the friends of liberty. For Beecher, his bait was to play the polite host and anxious inquirer; to Greeley he applied for confidence and counsel. Garrison was flattered by his compliments and touched by his penitence; and these were the very men to turn aside the wrath of the nation from his perjured would-be destroyers. The old fox did his work well, and instead of hanging "Jeff. Davis on a sour apple tree," we now apologize for Mr. Blaine's inhumanity in recalling some of the crimes of this unwashed, unrepentant monster. Even Blaine speaks as if the Southern people were not responsible for, and had not been in sympathy with, its atrocities; but such is not my understanding of the case. These things were not done in a corner, and could not have been done without the consent of the community.

It is well that Mr. Blaine should, once more, lay before the people some extracts from the public records; which, as they are in the public library, to which any rebel now has access, will, probable, not long be in existence, and it is well that authentic copies should be multiplied; but these records are not all the evidence in existence.

I started from Washington the second day after the news reached that point that Grant had fought a battle somewhere in Virginia, went on a boat to Belle Plaine, where a camp had been established for the care of the wounded on their way to Washington. I had an order from the Surgeon General for transportation to Fredericksburg. The officer in command at Belle Plaine told me it was impossible to send me forward, as all their transportation was quite insufficient to supply the wants of the army, while a surgeon, with whom I had worked the summer before, seized upon me, saying I could not be more needed any where else. So I staid one day and night, and while there saw hundreds of rebel prisoners, just taken, all rags and starvation, carrying provisions from the commissary tents to their camp. They had long poles on which were strung pork, bags of beans and such other articles as could be carried in this way, while some carried boxes on their shoulders and on stretchers. They went like a string of ants, carrying, carrying all the afternoon, just such provisions as were given out to Union men. There were Union people all around them, and I heard not one word of anything but wonder and pity at and for their forlorn condition.

Next morning while I was tending a Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the same regiment, who had just been brought in, one of them said "My God! If our men in Fredericksburg could have a little of this care!"

I inquired, and they gave me a shocking account of the condition of the wounded in that center of Virginia civilization. I had heard these accounts before, and had had them officially contradicted; but now, from eye-witnesses, and from those who had shared the indignities, I learned that the people of Fredericksburg, instead of aiding their wounded foes, came to insult, spit upon and kick them, to laugh at and exult in the agonies of the dying, and commit indignities on the persons of the dead. I dropped my basin and sponge, went to headquarters and insisted on transportation to the scene of these horrors. The commanding officer looked at me and said, shortly:

"Fredericksburg is no place for ladies!"

"But I am not a lady! Only a nurse. It is a place for suffering men, and must be a place for me."

"We have not transportation, madam!"

"You are sending bags of oats in return ambulances. I do not weigh much more than one, and will be worth two when I get there."

They sent me down that day, Sabbath; I got there at four o'clock P. M., reported to the surgeon in command and asked him to assign me to the worst place. "Then," said he, "I'll send you to the old theater;" and he did. It was on Princess Ann street, the principal thoroughfare of the city. The basement in which most of the men were was level with the street, had three large doors opening into a vestibule and others from this into the room where the men lay, so thick one had to walk carefully to get about among them without stepping on them. There were one hundred and eighty-two, and not one in ten who could be raised to a sitting posture. There was no pretense of a bed for any one, not one pillow, not one armful of straw, or hay, or husks, or any bedding material. There was no vessel of any kind, except two leather buckets and two tin wash basins, and about every third man had saved his tin cup. They had been there the greater part, if not all of a week. There was no sink or drainage on the premises, and when I had been there perhaps twenty minutes the surgeon came and said to me:

"Madam, if you do want to do anyding for dese men you better get dem someding do eat."

The men themselves reported that they had had "nothing but hard-tack and something they call coffee." Near the front door lay a middle aged man, Jacob Adams, with his left leg amputated high in the thigh, and no clothing but a scant under-shirt and pair of drilling drawers. Under his head was a bit of board and pair of muddy boots, under the stump two bits of brick and a little straw cushion stiff and hard with blood. As soon as I came near him, he clutched at my dress and began to call, "Mother! Mother! can't you get me a blanket? I'm so cold!"

Up and down that street those Southern people had gone. The doors into this den stood open. They had come in, men and women, to stare and to taunt, to heap bitter reproaches, insults and sneers on their fallen and suffering foes! They had spat upon them, made mouths at them, spurned them with their feet, but not one of them had ever offered a drink of water, a word of commiseration, or one act of kindness! But they had arrested and imprisoned sixty wounded who were trying to make their way to Washington.

Yet those women who insulted our wounded and the nurses who went to take care of them, put on all their toggery, and their smiles, and flirted with the Union officers and the men who were still carrying muskets! They did this to get pork and beans, sent or went, regularly, for their rations, got the best of everything our commissary department afforded; and used their influence to have Union guards set over everything which might have been used for the comfort of our wounded. While I was pillowing dying heads and mangled limbs with brick carried from a ruin across the street, Union soldiers were guarding barns containing hay, straw and husks which we wanted to make pillows, before we could aspire to beds; and the first supply we got was when Mrs. General Barlow went, with a squad of men, to where one of her husband's soldiers was on guard, and stood between him and them while by her orders they broke open the barn and brought off as much hay as they could carry. She kept it up until she had emptied the barn. All this was made into pillows; we were rich when bales of hay came, from Washington, in such plenty that we could sew a blanket up and put an armful in for a bed. But those chivalrous people who were so ready to beg beans, from an enemy they professed to dispise, were good on a bargain, and willing to sell anything for a sufficient consideration.

After they had amused themselves in insulting Union nurses until the ridicule they aroused, by their small impertinences, penetrated the thick crust of their malice, they came to believe that the little woman, in the short, dirty gray dress, down at the old threater, who had been too insignificant even for active insult, was some one of consequence; had influence with Secretary Stanton, then, Oh! the mean-spirited sycophants, how they smiled on me, and how loyal they were; and how much they wanted me to interpose for the release of their friends whom Stanton had arrested, and held as hostages, for the wounded whom they had imprisoned!

After we had held the town until it became probable we would continue to hold it, some instances came to my knowledge of assistance given by people of the place; but until the Union force was overpowering and apparently permanent, I think there was not one instance of any act of humanity, from any resident of Fredericksburg, to any one of the suffering or dying men laid down at their doors! It is not improbable that there were those who would have bound up a wound, or given a word of kindness, if they had not been overawed by public sentiment; but that sentiment must be taken as the gauge of the people's civilization. Fredericksburg ought to be a fair exponent of Southern society. It is a center of first families. The old Washington homestead is there, and the whole place redolent of Southern aristocracy. When its people spat upon, or insulted fallen foes, what might we not expect from those of other localities?

When the place was abandoned, I came away on the last boat, under cover of a gun boat. We had four hundred and fifty wounded on board, and no special accommodations for them. No way to prepare food, except such privilege as the boat's cook might please to grant, in her eight by ten kitchen, and utensils intended for the boat's crew, and the question of the hour was, to prevent our men dying of hunger, as hard tack, alone, would not long sustain them in their exhausted condition; but, in this extremity, I never heard a hint that we should treat our hungry, wounded prisoners to any less allowance than we gave our own men. Nay, when Willie Gibbs, of a Mississippi regiment, held my dress, looked up into my face and plead:

"Mother, can't you get me some soft bread? I can't eat this hard tack!"

And I went to our men and asked them what I should do. It seemed as if every one who heard me spoke at once to say:

"Oh, mother! give the Johnies the soft bread! We can eat hard tack."

These men were fresh from the insults, neglect and suffering of Fredericksburg, but did not dream of revenging them on the helpless enemies at their side.

I tell you, Mr. Blaine is mistaken. The mass of the Southern people are responsible for the murder of their prisoners. It was in harmony with the public sentiment of the revolted States; but he is right in assuming that it is time to pause in the work of obliterating all distinctions between loyalty and treason, between barbarism and civilization. The fact that ninety-nine hundredths of the rebels have been amnestied, is no reason that all should go scott free. The fact that we have pardoned treason, is no reason we should extend a like clemency to perjury. The fact that we have forgiven perjury, on a profession of repentance and promise of amendment, in no reason that we should forgive it without these conditions; and the fact that we have forgiven all the horrors of inforced civilized war, is no reason we should forgive the atrocities of barbarism introduced into that war by a boasting and pretendedly civilized people!

We may forgive the wrongs committed against us personally, and against our nation, so far as it is ours, but we have no authority for acting as proxy to forgive the injuries of other people; and especially may we not forgive the indignities, the tortures, the most foul murders, commited upon the brave men who risked and lost their lives to preserve a country for us, and our posterity. It is monstrous ingratitude that we so soon forget, or so lightly esteem, the agonies of those who made their bosoms a living wall of defense between us and a savage foe. We are charged with savage revenge for bringing to remembrance the enormities under which they suffered: but the principle which would bury this in oblivion, would blot out all history, deprive us of all the wisdom learned by experience, and leave us to go back and begin at the beginning.

After my Fredericksburg experience I never can trust, never can respect the Southern people. They will always bear watching, and in our dealings with them we should be careful to preserve a close system of checks and balances. Virginia, after the battle of the Wilderness, led me to believe that Darwin is right in assuming that the race sprang from monkeys; and, moreover, that it requires a never-ceasing battle with ignorance and despotism to prevent its going back to the original state.

The people of that State, in 1865, were three hundred years nearer barbarism than were their ancestors in 1765, and how long it would have taken them, without the check of war, to get back to the quadrumania state of evolution, I leave Darwin and Huxley to calculate. It certainly is no cause for wonder that the citizens of Virginia to-day refuse to commemorate the Centennial of an event which threw them out of the market of human progress, and left them to right about face, and start at double-quick toward the prehistoric ages.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

OHIO NEWS.

Fremont has seventy-three saloons and only seven churches.

Nearly eight thousand pupils attend the fifteen Catholic schools of Cleveland.

Chillicothe expended $100,000 on public school buildings since 1866.

Harrison Lyle, an old resident of Allensville, Vinton county, died there of apoplexy recently.

John Lawrence, a prominent citizen of Washington, Guernsey county, died lately, and was buried with Masonic honors.

Two members of a Clyde church have been denied the sacrament as a punishment for back-biting and slander.

Mrs. Samuel Jael, of Xenia, Ohio—triplets. "This," says the Chicago *Times*, "is the heaviest Jael delivery we have heard of for some time."

George C. Johnson, one of the oldest citizens of Miami county, died lately at Piqua. He was a Government Indian trader in 1817.

On the 9th inst. Rev. John Bigelow, pastor of the Christian church at Homer, near Delphos, fell dead in his pulpit a few minutes after commencing his sermon; caused by heart disease.

Sandusky witnesses the novel spectacle presented by a steamer entering the bay in midwinter without encountering ice more than an inch thick, and that floating about in small patches.

A man and woman from the country recently applied to Probate Judge Wilmer for a license to get married. It transpired that the lady was the third wife of the young man's father, and the Judge thereupon took upon himself to decline the application. Mother-in-laws are seldom appreciated, but the idea of one wishing to marry his step-mother is a novelty we cannot see through.—*Fremont Journal.*

Last year the Campaign County Agricultural Society authorized the sale of beer on their fair grounds. The temperance women of Urbana refused to patronize the fair and urged their friends to keep away from it. This action created much bitterness of feeling, but at the recent meeting of the society it was settled by voting against authorizing the sale of beer.

Frankie Waters, a boy aged nine, disappeared from his home in Zanesville January 3, and has not since been heard from. He has dark brown hair and eyes; wore a brown hat and was dressed in dark blue coat, vest and striped red and black stockings. Any one returning the boy or giving information where he may be found will be liberally rewarded by Jesse Waters, of Zanesville.

In Chillicothe Thomas Green has sued John P. Schaffer for the recovery of fifty dollars stake money, placed in his hands by Green and J. P. Burns, editor of the *Post*, on a bet that Governor Hayes would have 5,000 majority. Both parties claim the money. The case is regarded as a test one to a certain extent, as there are other bets of the same character which have not been paid over.

From the Sandusky *Register* we learn that some time since George Fowler, of Berlin Heights, Erie county, was fatally poisoned with oxalic acid. His wife, it is said, procured the acid to clean furniture, and placed it in a tea cup. The servant put the cup on the table, poured tea in it and gave the tea to Fowler, who died in a few days. There was strong suspicions that Fowler was purposely poisoned. The stomach, liver and kidneys were disinterred and sent to the Medical University at Cleveland for examination.

Needless Suffering.

Many persons of weakly constitution, with dyspeptic and bilious tendencies, suffer lifelong bodily distress unnecessarily. Their existences are commonly shorter than those of healthier mortals, but while they last, it is usually the case that they are continually dosing themselves, or being dosed to no purpose. Could they be induced to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for a while, strength regained, digestion restored, and the disappearance of bilious symptoms, would speedily acquaint them with the difference between a remedy which deals with causes, and those which affect symptoms merely. Not only are the Bitters a searching specific for complaints affecting the stomach, liver or intestinal canal, but they are, in consequence of their invigorative and bracing influence upon the entire physique, an admirable means of protecting the system against the atmospheric influences which beget malarial disease.

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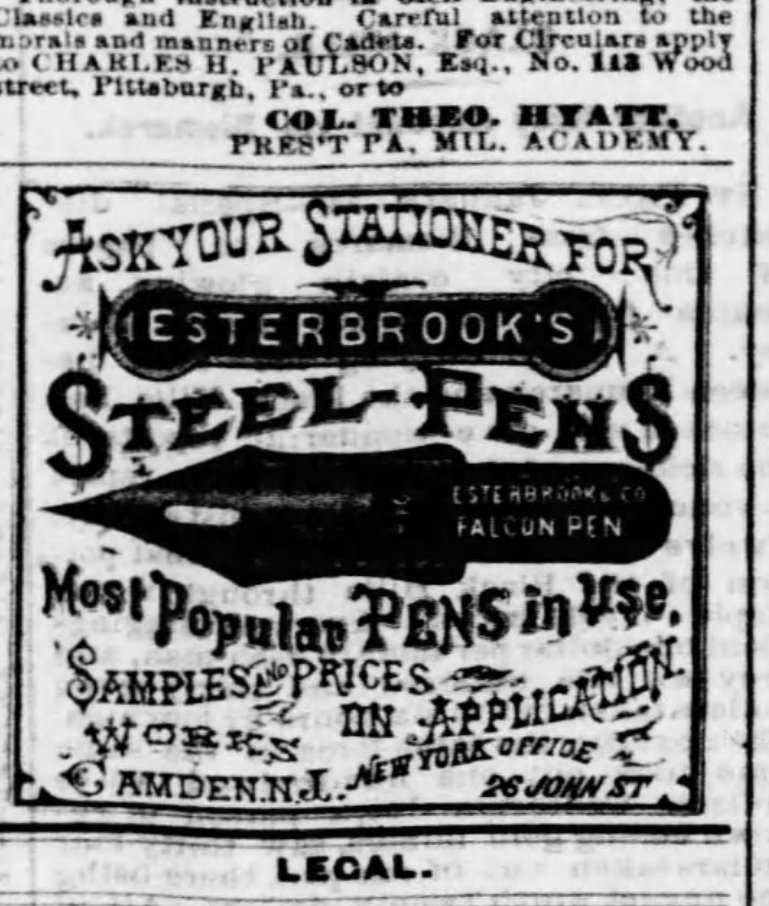

LEGAL.

H. H. McCORMICK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
No. 62 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

ERNEST DECKENBACH VS. JACOB MEYER.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1. No. 214 March T., 1872.

The undersigned, Master in the above case, having been directed by the Court to distribute to and among the persons legally entitled to the same, the fund arising from the sale of the partnership property belonging to Jacob Meyer and Ernest Deckenbach, situate in Diamond street, Pittsburgh, and sold on August 23, 1875, by order of said Court, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 62 Grant street, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, February 15, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons having claims to said fund will present them to him.

H. H. McCORMICK,
Master.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE — LETTERS Testamentary, with a copy of the will annexed, having been duly granted to the undersigned on the Estate of CHARLES T. RUSSELL, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate of said decedent, will present the same duly probated for settlement to

JOSEPH L. RUSSELL, Executor,
No. 119 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Send for circular.

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Brussels Carpets,
FROM
McFarland, Collins & Co
Who have just opened an invoice of the new
WOVEN DRUGGETS,
The first that have been made for two years, and are especially suited for this market.
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS.

SATURDAY,
GOOD BARGAINS
IN
Woolen Goods!

At 10, 12½ and 15c, good Barred Shirting Flannels. At 18¾, 20 and 25c, bargains in all wool

Barred Shirting Flannels.
At 25 and 30c, extra heavy all wool Barred Shirting Flannels, a bargain in all wool

Gray Twilled Flannel.
Fine Pressed Plain and Barred Flannels, Silk Warp Flannels, Shirting and Embroidered Flannels, Opera Flannels, extra weight Jeans, Cassimeres in all grades.

Fine Diagonals
And Broadcloths. Our own and Eastern manufacture of Ladies and Misses'

Black and Colored Suits,
At lowest prices, Ladies' Calico Wrappers, Ladies' Mourning Wrappers, Good bargains in Ladies and Misses'

Cloaks and Sacques,
Beaver and Rough Cloth. New styles in

Ladies' Shawls,
Of all kinds, Sacquings suitable for Children, Gents, Youths and Boys'

Ready Made Suits,
In new styles of Cloths and Cassimeres. Men's Jeans Pants, &c. All grades and styles of Ladies, Misses, Childrens and Gent's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers.

AT
William Semple's,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

DRY GOODS.

JANUARY 22.
GOOD BARGAINS
IN
Domestic Goods!

Fine and heavy Sheeting Muslins, Fine Bleached Shirting Muslins.

Bleached Muslins,
At lowest prices, in all the old favorite makes, Pillow-case Muslins, all widths. Plain and Twilled Sheetings, Linen and Cotton Sheetings. We are pleased to announce a reduction on all

Wide Sheetings,
Of all widths. Loom and Damask Table Linens, Madder and Turkey Red Tablings. A fine line of

Rich Damask Table Cloths.
Huck and Damask Towels, Knotted Fringed Towels.

Fine Initial Towels,
With Red, Buff and White Borders. Plain and Twilled Bleached and Brown Towelings. White, Red, Pink, Green and Buff Damask Table Cloths and Napkins to match. A large assortment of spring styles

Shirting and Dress Calicos,
Cretonnes, Chintzes, Percales, &c.

Hemp, Ingrain and Brussels Carpets,
Stair, Table and Floor Oil Cloths. Straw and Cocoa Mattings, Druggets and Crumb Cloths, Cocoa Door Mats, Rugs, all colors, Window Hollands, Window Shadings and Blinds. Stair Rods and Fixtures.

Lace Curtains,
Vestibule Laces, Lace Lambrequins, Curtain Damasks, Cornices, Curtain Holders, &c. A full and attractive stock.

AT
William Semple's,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

DRY GOODS

1876.
GOOD BARGAINS
IN
Fancy Goods!

Gent's Fine White Shirts. Gent's Calico and Fine calico Shirts. Gent's Cheviot Shirts. A Fine White and Colored Shirt combined in one.

The "Progress" Shirt,
Gent's new Black and Fancy Neckties,

Long Scarfs and Bows,
Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, &c. A very attractive stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods, of every description.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear,
Of all kind, Chemise, Drawers, Nightgowns, &c. Misses and Children's Muslin Underwear.

Handkerchiefs,
Plain and Embroidered Collars, Corsets, Stamped Yokes and Sets. Black and Colored Kid Gloves, in all shades. Light Opera Shades and White for evening wear.

Neck Ruchings, Lace Ties,
Silk Scarfs, Bows and Ties, Ribbons, in all shades and widths to match. Yokings of all kinds and colors.

New Flowers, Roses, &c.
New Woolen Fringes. New Silk Fringes and Gimps. Yak and Guipure Laces. Cashmere Laces and Inserting. Valenciennes

Laces and Inserting.
Hamburg Edgings and Inserting. Knitting and

Germantown Yarns.
Zephyrs, all shades. A full line of White Goods, Swisses, Tarlatans, &c.

AT
William Semple's,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

WHOLESALE STORES.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
WE WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, JANUARY 3, A CHOICE LINE OF
NEW DRESS GOODS!
Purchased during the past week at much under value, and will be sold accordingly.
New Styles Dark Prints.
Light Ground Percales, Cambrics and
Full lines of Domestic Dry Goods at
Our department of Hosiery, Gloves,
chiefs, Underwear, Notions, Trimmings,
which are arriving daily.
Shirting Prints,
Prints at very low prices, to close.
lowest prices.
White Goods, Embroideries, Handker-
&c., kept fully replete with New Goods,
WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.
77 and 79 Market Street.

INSURANCE.

Federal Insurance Company,
OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
FIRE.
Office—Corner Federal and Lacock Streets.
A. McFARLAND, President. Dr. W. J. LANGFITT, Vice President.
R. D. THOMPSON, Secretary.
Directors.
[illegible]
WM. J. CARSON, General Agent.

People's Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 100 FOURTH AVE., (English Buildings).
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise. Insures Steamboats and Cargoes on the Western Rivers, and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
Directors.
[illegible]
JAMES HERDMAN, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
GEO. M. ALEXANDER, Gen'l Agent.

Manufacturers and Merchants'
INSURANCE COMPANY
87 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Capital, - - - $250,000
ASSETS, $271,679 97, JANUARY 1, 1876.
JAS. J. BENNETT, President.
JOHN W. CHALFANT, Vice President.
JAS. P. M. KENNEY, Secretary.
AUGUST AMMON, General Agent.
Directors.
[illegible]

Western Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1843.
CAPITAL - - - $225,000.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.
Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
Directors.
[illegible]
ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, General Agent and Surveyor.

Monongahela Insurance Co.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED 1854.
Cash Capital, $175,000
Insures Against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office—NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.
WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
GEO. A. BERRY, Vice President.
[illegible], Secretary.
Capt. F. A. DOHRMAN, Gen'l Agent and Surveyor.
Directors.
[illegible]

Citizens' Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office—No. 131 SMITHFIELD STREET, second door from City Hall.
W. G. JOHNSTON, President.
[illegible], Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against Loss or Damage in the Navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Seas. Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire.
Directors.
[illegible]
Captain J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

"OLD RELIABLE"
Franklin Fire Ins. Co., of Philad'a,
ORGANIZED 1829.
ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1875, $3,308,856 80
J. G. COFFIN & CO., Agents,
Corner Third avenue and Wood streets,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

For Sale!
Wagons from $55 to $500.
PLAIN AND SPRING WAGONS of every style. Also, WHEELBARROWS for all work. All warranted, at Wholesale and Retail, at
DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,
Two Squares below Suspension Bridge, Allegheny River.
C. COLEMAN & SON.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT
ENGLISH REMEDY!
The Cordial Balm of Syricum
and Tonic Pills.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.
[illegible]

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.
[illegible]

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRICUM AND LOTHROP'S TONIC PILLS.
[illegible]

BLOOD MEDICINE.
[illegible]

DR. WHITTIER,
302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
[illegible]

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"
[illegible]

QUICKLY CURED!
ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases [illegible]
NO CURE, NO PAY.
[illegible]
Girard Medical Dispensary,
[illegible]

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION!
MARRIAGE GUIDE.
[illegible]

PRIVATE DISEASE—OFFICE NO. 194 PENN STREET, [illegible]

PRESCRIPTION FREE—FOR THE speedy cure of Nervous Debility, [illegible]
PROF. WIGGIN Charlestown, Mass.

MORRISON, BARR & CO.,
PAPER MERCHANTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Book, News and Tea Paper,
And dealers in all kinds of WRITING AND MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS, CARD BOARDS, TAG COVER PAPERS, STATEMENTS, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, ENVELOPES, &c.
PRINTING PAPERS
MADE TO ORDER AT OUR MILL.
Warehouse No. 101 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
On and after SUNDAY, November 28, 1875, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:
[illegible]
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY. CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
[illegible]
J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD, "CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE."
CHANGE OF TIME—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
[illegible]

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, December 6, 1875, trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time:
[illegible]
J. MORTON HALL,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
USE
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT,
[illegible]
BALDWIN, MARQUIS & CO.,
No. 63 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

Fairbank's Standard
Scales
[illegible]
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
48 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, January 24, 1875.

In its issue of Saturday last the *Financial Chronicle*, in its usual able manner, furnishes reasons why money in the general market should remain easy during the coming year. From this article we epitomize the following:

No little stress is laid by some banks on the fact that the drain of funds to the West and South has been gradually abating for a year or two. On this hypothesis it is argued that there will be one disturbing cause the less in the market.

The Western banks in the aggregate have not drawn as heavily as usual on the East, first because these banks have found it harder than in former years to induce the New York banks to pay interest on deposits, hence they employed their balances on interest at home in loans on produce and otherwise.

Among the valid reasons for expecting a tranquil money market is the expectation of an influx of foreign capital. There are many persons who believe that this movement will receive a notable impulse during the present year. Money is plenty abroad and this country is rich in profitable investments. The belief that the foreign markets are peculiarly disposed to receive good American securities, deserves some support from the negotiations of this sort, which have recently been made and others which are rumored to be on foot. The effect which would be produced on our money market by the influx of large amounts of foreign capital into our securities is too obvious to need special proof.

—For many weeks past the greenback reserve has been falling, but as indicated by our reports from the New York Clearing House Saturday, the bank movements show that the greenback reserve is again accumulating. Should this movement continue an easy money market is assured for the spring and summer months.

—A London letter has the following remarks on the German demonetization of silver:

Notwithstanding that there is still a demand for gold on account of the German Mint, the supplies of money seeking employment continue large, and in the open market the best bills are taken at about half per cent. beneath the official minimum. It is anticipated that during the next fortnight or three weeks there will be an augmented inquiry in connection with the wants of the community, incidental to the close of the year; but as soon as the business of the new year has fairly commenced there is reason to believe that the money market will again relapse into a very easy condition. Some uncertainty, however, still exists with regard to the probable requirements of the German Mint. It is stated that it is not the intention of the German Government to complete the demonetization of silver at one stroke. This would lead to a great increase in the demand for gold, and it has been decided, therefore, to reduce the 1-thaler pieces from standard to token money, and to demonetize, at once, only the 2-thaler pieces. The process of the demonetization of silver is fixed to be commenced at once; but it will be seen that the Government are anxious to pursue a policy of caution, for fear of disturbing their own and the money markets of Europe. France still keeps the large supply of £60,348,000 in gold locked up in the vaults of the Bank of France, and she will not probably let loose her hold of it until the German coinage operations are entirely completed. It is fortunate, perhaps, that the trade of Europe has been exceedingly quiet while these gold coinage operations have been in progress, or else the disturbance might have had serious results; and it is also fortunate that German merchants could not bear the strain of dear money, one result of which has been to inspire an additional spirit of caution into German statesmen.

—The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* of the 16th prints an extensive trade review for 1875, in which are given the following items of Pacific coast production and trade:

California wheat product in 1875, 20,000,000 centals.
Wheat flour exports in 1875, 9,000,000 centals.
Pacific coast gold and silver product in 1875, $90,000,000.
Coinage of San Francisco Mint in 1875, $32,-669,000.
Mining stock sales at the San Francisco Stock Exchange in 1875, $220,225,000.
Pacific coast wool clip in 1875, 43,500,000 pounds.
Product of wine for 1875, 8,000,000 gallons.
Quicksilver product in 1875, 54,000 flasks.
Deposits in California savings banks in 1875, $72,500,000.
Sales of real estate in San Francisco in 1875, $36,000,000.
Banking capital of the State in 1875, $150,000,-000.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad, November and December estimated, were $16,-891,018 74 gross, and $9,716,905 05 net in 1875, against $14,522,814 15 gross and $8,763,498 90 net in 1874. The earnings for 1875 were the largest in the history of the company, and show an increase over 1874 of $2,368,204 59 gross and $1,043,406 15 net. The earnings over operating expenses for 1875 were more than $6,000,000 in excess of the entire bonded interest of the company.

—The eventful history of the petroleum trade appears to have entered upon another chapter, which many consider its last. During the past six months there has been an undoubted, steady and important falling off in the yield from the wells, and the consuming world, which seemed to have come to the conclusion that the market could never rally, but that the excessive over-production was to be chronic, has at last responded to the evident absorption of stock by paying higher prices. It is possible that the spurt may result as all previous spurts in this market have resulted, in forcing prices to a yet lower level; but this is considered as unlikely by the best authorities in the oil regions and at the seaboard.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

January 24, 1876.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:30 P. M	1:30 P. M	2:40 P. M	3:00 P. M
Gold	113	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	121⅞	....	122	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865	117⅞	....	117¾	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	119	....	119⅛	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	121¼	....	121½	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	121¾	....	121½	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	122	....	122½	....	....	....
10-40's	118½	....	118¾	....	....	....
10-40's coupons	119¼	....	119¾	....	....	....
Currency 6's	124¼	....	124⅜	....	....	....
New 5 per cents	116⅞	....	116¾	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	76⅜	78¼	76⅜	78½	76⅜	76⅜
Quicksilver	....	17½	....	17⅛	....	....
Pacific Mail	37¼	37	37½	37½	38	38⅜
Panama	....	130	....	134⅛	....	....
Adams Express	....	103⅛	....	103½	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	83½	....	83¾	....	....
American Express	....	59½	....	58⅜	....	....
United States Expr's	....	58½	....	59⅜	....	....
New York Central	110	110	....	110¼	....	110½
Erie	....	16⅜	16⅜	....	16¾	16⅜
Michigan Central	61¼	60⅜	61⅜	61⅛	61¼	60⅞
Michigan Southern	67	67	67½	68	67⅞	67½
Illinois Central	....	97¼	....	97⅜	....	....
Clev. & Pittsburgh	....	92	....	92	....	....
Chicago & N'western	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	....	41⅝
Do preferred	....	60	....	60¼	60	59½
Rock Island	107¾	108	108	108	....	108
St. Paul common	....	39½	39¼	39	39¾	39¼
Do preferred	....	72½	72¾	72½	72¾	72½
Wabash common	....	5⅜	5⅞	....	....	6
Fort Wayne	....	100	....	100¾	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	22	....	22⅛	22⅜	22⅛	21¾
Union Pacific	68	67½	68	....	68⅞	68¼
Harlem	....	135½	136	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	....	20	....	21	21¼	21
Atlantic & Pac	....	....	19¾	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	....	21	....	21	....	....
C., C. & I. C.	....	5	....	4¾	....	4¾
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	12
Kansas Pacific, pref	....	....	....	....	31¼	....
S. Carolinas, April	....	....	35	....	....	....
S. Carolinas, July	....	....	35	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	102¼	....	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	55¼	55⅜	....
Reading	52¾	52⅞	....
United Cos. of N. J.	137	....	....
Oil Creek	....	....	15⅛
Lehigh Valley	62⅝	62¾	....
Allegheny Valley	95½	96	....
Central Transport'n	45⅜	....	....
P., C., & St. L. m. b.	....	....	82½

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 113⅛.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Money 5@7 per cent., closing at 5. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. Customs receipts $157,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $99,000. Clearings $16,-000,000. Sterling strong at 485½@489.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 113 and closed at 113⅛, all sales of day having been at these figures. Carrying rates 2 to 7 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds very strong, with an advance of ¼ to ¾ per cent. Investment demand heavy. Railroad bonds strong, with Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds as the feature, which advanced to 89. State securities steady. Stocks declined from ⅛ to ½ per cent on early dealings, but subsequently became strong and advanced from ¼ to 1½ per cent. The largest rise was in Union Pacific, the next 1 per cent. in Lake Shore and ⅞ in Pacific Mail. During the last hour of business the market was firm and higher, with some reaction in final dealings. Pacific Mail and Lake Shore were exceptionally active and strong. Transactions 142,000 shares, of which 28,000 were Pacific Mail, 14,000 Western Union, 6,000 Northwestern, 5,000 St. Paul, 5,000 Erie, 51,000 Lake Shore and 9,000 Ohio and Mississippi. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	76¼	Toledo & Wabash	6
Pacific Mail	36⅞	Do preferred	7
Adams Express	103½	Fort Wayne	100¾
Wells Fargo Ex	83	Terre Haute	5
American Ex	57½	Do preferred	20
United States Ex	59½	Chicago & Alton	103¼
New York Central	110½	Do preferred	105
Erie	16⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	21¾
Do preferred	31	Indiana Central	4½
Harlem	136	Burling'n & Qu'cy	116
Do preferred	133	Hannibal & St. Joe	21
Mich. Central	60⅞	Atlantic & P. Tel	19¼
Lake Shore	58⅞	Delaware & Lack	118¾
Illinois Central	97¼	Union Pac. stock	68⅛
Clev. & Pitts	92½	Cen. Pac. bonds	105⅜
Northwestern	41⅝	Union Pac. bonds	103⅞
Do preferred	59⅝	Do land grants	100¾
St. Paul	39⅛	Mariposa	8
Do preferred	72½	Do preferred	8½
N. J. Central	107	Panama	134
Rock Island	108¼	Missouri Pacific	12

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	121½	10-40's registered	118¼
5-20's, 1865	117⅞	10-40's coupons	118¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119⅛	New 5's	119⅛
5-20's, 1867	121⅞	Currency 6's	124⅝
5-20's, 1868	122¼		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	46	Virginia, old	38
Tennessee, new	44	Missouri 6's	102¼
Virginia, new	37		

LONDON, January 24, 5 P. M.—Consuls for money 93 15-16; for account 94 1-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¼; do, 1867, 108¼; 10-40's, 107; new 5's 104½. Railroad securities—New York Central 100; Erie 14½; do preferred 30.

PARIS, January 24.—Rentes 66 francs 47½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 24.—United States bonds—New 5's 100⅛.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24.—Gold 113. Sight ¼ discount. Sterling higher; commercial 542@543; bank 546¼.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 24, 1876.

Trade continues to move along slowly, presenting nothing of special importance to communicate to our readers. In regard to values we have but few changes to record. The general impression is among parties who are well versed that a revival of trade is not far distant. It would not be at all astonishing if February was found to be one of the most active months of the year. The leading houses are well supplied with products of all descriptions. Extensive preparations have been made to meet the expected increased demand. The weather was cooler and more like winter. Our rivers are in excellent navigable order from the headwaters to the mouth. The coal run in the late rise was one of the smallest we have ever reported.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,844	Cheese, boxes	107
Corn, bus	800	Wheat, bus	415
Barley, bus	900	Rye, bush	647
Oats, bus	5,940	Butter, pkgs	43
Bacon, pcs	2,500	Bacon, tcs	45
Potatoes, bus	635	Hay, bales	218

The quotations below are wholesale prices, unless otherwise mentioned. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The market could not be called an active one, although for certain articles there was a more liberal inquiry. Choice wheat was more fancied; there was, however, no quotable change in prices. The largest portion of the receipts being purchased in the South and West by the mill-owners go direct to their establishments on arrival. The demand was local at the following rates: Michigan white $1 38@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 30@1 35, the latter for strictly prime quality; Northwestern red $1 35@1 38; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 15@1 22; rejected do 90c@$1 10, as to quality. Corn is quiet with light receipts at former prices. We quote new shelled at 51@53c for good yellow; new ear 48@50c for mixed; 50@52c for choice yellow; old shelled in elevator is held at 63@65. Oats were active at about former quotations. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio 39@40c; white do at 41@43c; Western white 43@44c. Barley—Not much doing; Canada is held at $1 30@1 35 ₩ bushel; choice spring $1 18@1 22; common to prime $1 00@1 10; fall $1 10@1 15; low grades nominal at 90c@$1 00. Rye quiet with a sale of one car at 82c, held at 80@83c ₩ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The market was entirely devoid of animation. Dealers were purchasing merely sufficient to meet their current wants. So far as values are concerned we have no alteration to note. The receipts were 1,844 barrels, against 779 barrels for the previous day. The mills are well supplied with wheat and are doing their share of business; as they continue to manufacture a very superior article of flour it may be proper to mention that the principle demand was for choice grades. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 ₩ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₩ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 75@8 00; well-known brands of family flour $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 50@6 75; Minnesota $6 75@7 00; fancy St. Louis $8 00@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; new red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@625; Graham flour $7 00@7 25; self raising flour, in 6 ℔ packages, $3 25 ₩ dozen packages; cornmeal 80c per bushel; oatmeal $6 25 ₩ bbl; kegs $3 50. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₩ bbl. Buckwheat flour 2¾@3c ₩ ℔.

HAY—The receipts are moderate but fully up with the requirements of the trade. The receipts since our last were 208 bales, against 206 for the previous day. Dealers report a fair trade demand. We quote upland prairie, baled, per ton, $12 00@14 00; prime timothy $17 00@19 00, No. 2 do $15 00@16 00. Straw rules at $11 50@12 00 per ton for baled.

MILL FEED—The demand being moderate the supply was equal to the occasion. We note sales of bran at $13 00@14 00 ₩ ton; shorts and seconds $15 00@17 00 ₩ ton; middlings and chopped feed $20 00@23 00 per ton.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The stock in first hands is a limited one. Dealers appear indifferent about purchasing. Sales in a small way were made at various prices. We quote choice eating apples at $3 25@3 50 ₩ barrel; large cooking $2 75@3 00; common to medium grades in limited demand at $1 50@2 50 ₩ barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Was in fair demand with only moderate stocks to operate on. We note sales at 65@70c ₩ gallon, as per quality.

BEANS—Prime white navy beans are quoted in a jobbing way at $1 25@1 35 ₩ bushel; medium are nominally $1 15@1 25.

BEESWAX—The market is quiet with little doing except in a jobbing way; nominally 30@33c ₩ ℔.

BUTTER—The receipts continue liberal. For choice roll for table use there was a fair trade demand, whilst common and medium grades were dull and neglected. We quote the former at 28@30c ₩ ℔; medium to good 20@23c; common nominal at 12@14c ₩ ℔.

CHEESE—There is a light trade at unchanged prices. We quote prime Ohio factory at 12¼@13c ₩ ℔; New York Goshen 13@13½c; Sweitzer 13@15c; Limburger 13@16c.

CIDER—The receipts have fallen off. The market was firmer without any quotable change. We quote nominally at $6 00@7 00 as to quality and size of barrel.

CRANBERRIES—Are in fair supply. We hear of sales in a jobbing way at $12 00@13 00 per bushel.

DRIED FRUITS—Bright apples, sliced, 11¼@12c; Bright apples, quarters, 10@11c; Peaches, halves, 12@13c; Peaches, peeled, 20@21c; Blackberries 14c; Huckleberries 15@20c; Raspberries 33@33c; Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; Cherries, unpitted, 8@9c.

EGGS—Are in good supply. Prices have a declining tendency, holders being anxious to realize. Fresh ones are quoted at 19@20c per dozen.

HOMINY—In fair supply. We note sales in a regular way at $4 00@4 25 ₩ barrel.

HONEY—New domestic honey is steady at 25@28c ₩ ℔; California is quoted at 30c ₩ ℔.

HOPS—In sluggish demand for present use only. Prices are quite depressed. Choice 1875's rule at 15@20c ₩ ℔, while mediums have no fixed value. Prices are very uncertain.

MINCE MEAT—In ample supply. We quote nominally 10½@11c ₩ ℔.

NUTS—Chestnuts—The season is about over. Prices are nominal. For other descriptions there was a better demand. Peanuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 6@6½c, according to quality; Virginia 7¾@8c; shellbarks are easy at $1 25@1 50 ₩ bushel; walnuts depressed at 30@40c ₩ bushel; hazel nuts $3 50@4 00 ₩ bushel.

POTATOES—The receipts have been well maintained. The market contains an abundant supply; dullness was the prevailing feature, as holders was anxious to realize. Prices just now are very uncertain. We quote nominally peachblows at 38@40c ₩ bushel on track. Early Rose 35@38c; Peerless 35@38c. From store sales were made of peachblows at 45c.

POULTRY—The supply was only moderate. The demand was a limited one. Prices are somewhat uncertain. We quote dressed chickens 12½@13c ₩ ℔; turkeys 13@14c; ducks 14@16c. Live chickens 50@60c per pair by the coop.

VEGETABLES—Onions are in large stock and slow. We quote at $1 25@1 35 ₩ barrel. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 65@1 75 ₩ bushel. Turnips 35@45c ₩ bushel. Beets 45@50c ₩ bushel. Parsnips 60@70c ₩ bushel.

Provisions.

The market was steady with a good trade demand. At a meeting held yesterday the following quotations were agreed upon:

Hams, Extra Sugar Cured, ₩ ℔	14¼	Lard, Prime Leaf in ½ bbls., ₩ ℔	14
Shoulders, Extra Sugar Cured, ₩ ℔	10¼	Lard, Prime Leaf in buckets, ₩ ℔	14½
Breakfast Bacon, Extra Sugar Cured, ₩ ℔	14½	Lard, Refined in 3 ℔ caddies, ₩ ℔	16¼
Dried Beef, Extra Sugar Cured, ₩ ℔	15	Lard, Refined in 5 ℔ caddies, ₩ ℔	16¼
Beef Tongues, Extra Sugar Cured, ₩ doz.	$ 6 50	Lard, Refined in 3 ℔ pails, ₩ ℔	17
Bacon Shoulders, ₩ ℔	9¾	Lard, Refined in 5 ℔ pails, ₩ ℔	16¾
Bacon, Short Rib Sides, ₩ ℔	13	Lard, Refined in 6 ℔ pails, ₩ ℔	16¼
Bacon, Clear Rib Sides, ₩ ℔	13¼	Ham Sausage, ₩ ℔	9
Mess Pork, ₩ bbl	21 00	Lard Oil, Extra Winter Strained, ₩ gal	$ 1 08
Family Mess Pork, about 25 pieces in bbl., ₩ bbl	21 00	Lard Oil, Miners' Winter Strained, ₩ gal	67
Short Cut Mess Pork, about 50 pieces in bbl., ₩ bbl	21 00	Carbon Oil, Standard White, ₩ gal	12½
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, ₩ ℔	13¼	Cheese, Prime New York Goshen, ₩ ℔	14
		Pigs' Feet, kegs	$ 2 00
		Pigs' Feet, ½ bls	4 15
		Pigs' Feet, 1 bbl	9 10

DRESSED HOGS—Are coming in rather sluggishly and selling steadily at $8 00@8 25.

SEEDS—Quiet; scarcely enough doing to establish quotations. Clover seed $8 50@8 75; timothy seed $2 75@3 00.

RAGS—Steady at 3c per ℔ for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Chandlers' tallow, city rendered, 9¾@10c; country do 8¾@9c.

Groceries.

The market was steady with a moderate trade demand. So far as values are concerned we have no change to record.

Green Coffees.	₩ ℔.	*Sugars.*	₩ ℔.
Fancy Rio	25 c	Standard A	10⅝c
Choice Rio	24 c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	23 c	Do. extra C	10¼c
Good Rio	22 c	Extra C—yel	9¼@9½c
Ordinary Rio	21 c	C—yellow	8¾c
Java	33 c	Franklin, B	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12½c
Rio, in papers	26½@27¼c	Crushed	11½c
2d grades do	25½@26 c	Powdered	11½c
Rio, in bulk	26@27½c	Granulated	11 c
Java, in papers	35 c	Good fair N. O.	8 c
Java, in bulk	34½c	Fully do	8¼c
Teas.		Prime do	8¾c
Young Hyson	45c@1 00	Choice fair do	9 c
Gunpowder	60c@1 10	White clarified do	10 c
Imperial	80c@ 90	*Molasses.*	₩ gall.
Japan	40c@ 85	Str'y ch. N. O.	60@65c
Oolong	25c@ 85	Prime	55@58c
Fancy	1 00	Good	50c
Souchong	35c@ 75	*Syrups.*	
Starch.	₩ ℔.	Ex. white drips	70c
Pearl	4¾@5 c	Sugar drips	60c
Silver gloss	9¼c	Lower grades	35@50c
Corn	10¼c	*Spices.*	
Rice.		Cloves	60 c
Choice Car'la	7¼@8 c	Allspice	18@19 c
Patna	7 @8 c	Cassia	33@35 c
Rangoon	7 c	Nutmegs	$1 35
Louisiana	7 c	Pepper	25 c
Soda.		*Soaps.*	
Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c	Irish soap, ₩ box	$4 25
Bi-carb, in 10 ℔ pkgs	5½c	S. S. Star, ₩ box	5 75
Bi-carb, in ℔ papers	7 c	Babbitt's best, ₩ box	6 90
Candles.		St. Patrick do	7 00
Star, full weight	18 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₩ ℔	9¼c
Stearine	15 c	German mottled do	7½c
Mould	11@12 c		

TOBACCOS—A moderate movement continues to characterize this line of trade, without quotable change in values. We quote as follows:

Manufactured—			
Spun roll	60@63c	Six Twist	43@55c
Black Navy	55@63c	Smoking—Granulated	50@75c
Black Tens	57@60c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Louisville Navy	65@68c	Western leaf—wrappers	15@20c
Louisville Cav	68@70c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Navy	58@63c	Ohio seed wrap'rs	18@25c
Virginia Tens	58@64c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Virginia Cav	59@64c	Conn. (choice) wrapper	60@70c
Double Thick	63@68c	Conn. filler	12@15c
Flounders	63@85c	Havana wrap's	$1 25@2 50
Bright pounds	63c@$1	Havana fillers	95c@$1 25
Black Quarters	57@60c	*Cigars—*	
Rough & Ready	65@85c	Penn'a. seed	$15@ 20
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	Connecticut	25@ 30
Fine Cut	55@90c	Seed & Havana	30@ 35
Cut and Dry	33@42c	Havana	60@150
Scotch Snuff	65@75c		
Black Snuff	60@85c		

CANNED GOODS—Are in moderate demand so far as prices are concerned. We have no quotable change to note. Tomatoes, 3-℔ cans ₩ doz, $1 60; peaches, 3-℔ cans, ₩ doz, $2 25@2 50; corn, 2-℔ cans, ₩ doz, $2 25; Lima beans, 2-℔ cans $2 25; string beans, 2-℔ cans $1 50; cherries, 2-℔ cans $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-℔ cans $2 00; strawberries, 2-℔ cans $2 00; raspberries, 2-℔ cans $2 25; asparagus, 2½-℔ cans $3 75; pineapples, 2-℔ cans $2 00; pears, 2-℔ cans $2 25; pint pickles, $1 35; quart do $2 35; half gallon do $3 75; gallon pickles, ₩ doz, $5 50; bbls containing 1,200 pickles, $8 25; hf-bbls containing 600 pickles, $4 75.

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a fairly active business at unchanged prices. We quote: Raisins—Layers, new ₩ box, $3 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 11¼@12c ₩ ℔; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8¼@9c ₩ ℔. Currants 8¼c. Citron 35c. Prunes 7½@8¼c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 23c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 17c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, ₩ box, $7 00. Cocoanuts $7 00 per hundred.

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—There has been a fair jobbing business in drugs since our last report. The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acid.				Mag cal ℔	80	@	1 00
Acetic ℔	12	@	18	—Carb ℔	30	@	35
Citric ℔	1 05	@	1 12	Manna SF ℔	80	@	88
Oxalic ℔	17	@	20	Morph sul oz	4 40	@	4 60
Sulphuric ℔	2½	@	4½	Nut No 1 ℔	1 35	@	1 44
Tartaric ℔	58	@	60	*Oil.*			
Alcohol, gal	2 24	@	2 40	Anise	3 80	@	4 00

Aloes.				Bergamot ℔	5 25	@	5 75
Cape ℔	16	@	20	—Castor ℔	16	@	19
Socot ℔	65	@	75	—Cinnam ℔	2 00	@	2 20
Am Carb ℔	20	@	22	—Cloves ℔		@	4 00
Aqua ℔	8	@	12	Cod liv, gal	2 00	@	2 75
Annotta ℔	50	@	60	Lemon ℔	4 50	@	4 75
—Ashes.				Linseed, raw	62	@	67
Soda ℔	4	@	6	Linseed, bl'd	67	@	70
Bal Copa ℔	95	@	1 00	Neats F, gal	90	@	1 35
Bay rum, gal	2 75	@	4 00	Olive, gal	1 75	@	2 50
Bark.				—qu'rts, doz	6 25	@	10 00
Cassia ℔	35	@	38	—pints, doz	3 25	@	3 50
Cinch red ℔	1 20	@	1 30	Origan ℔	70	@	1 20
" pale ℔	70	@	80	Pepper't ℔	6 00	@	6 50
" com ℔	20	@	30	Rosemary ℔	1 00	@	1 50
Black Lead.				Sassafras ℔	85	@	90
American	4	@	6	Sperm gal	2 30	@	2 50
East Ind	11	@	12	Tanners gal	58	@	64
German	6	@	8	Whale gal	85	@	92
Blue mass ℔		@	73	Wintg'n ℔	4 00	@	4 25
Blue vitr ℔	11	@	12	Opium T'y ℔	6 88	@	7 00
Borax ref ℔	15	@	18	Pl Paris, bbl	3 75	@	4 00
Brim roll ℔	4	@	5½	*Potass.*			
—Flor sul ℔	5	@	6	Bichrom ℔	23	@	24
Calomel A ℔		@	1 20	Chlorate ℔	35	@	40
—English ℔			2 75	Iodide ℔	2 90	@	3 12
Camp ref ℔	31	@	35	Putty ℔	3½	@	4
Canthar's ℔	1 75	@	1 85	[illegible]	2 30	@	2 40
Cham Ger ℔		@	50	Rosin bbl	4 00	@	4 50
—Roman ℔			28	*Root.*			
Chloroform ℔	1 05	@	1 20	Gentian ℔		@	12
Cloves ℔		@	63	Ginger E I ℔		@	16
Cochineal ℔	68	@	78	" Jamaica ℔		@	30
Con lye, case	4 00	@	7 75	Ipec pow ℔		@	1 68
Copperas ℔	2	@	3	Jalap pow ℔		@	65
Crm Tar ℔	46	@	48	Liquorice ℔	12	@	14
Cubebs ℔	15	@	20	Rhub E I ℔	1 00	@	1 50
Cudbear ℔	25	@	35	Sars Hon ℔		@	60
Emery Ex ℔	10	@	12	Senega ℔		@	1 20
Et Nit sp ℔	45	@	48	Valeri Eng ℔		@	35
—Sulph ℔	70	@	75	" Germ ℔		@	28
Ext Logw ℔	13½	@	14	Sal Ammo ℔	16	@	18
—Liq Cala ℔	38	@	45	—Epsom ℔	3	@	5
—Italian ℔	25	@	30	—Soda ℔	2½	@	3¼
—Sicily ℔		@	25	*Seed.*			
Fustic ℔	3	@	4	Canary ℔	17	@	18
Galls Alep ℔		@	25	Hemp ℔	7½	@	8¼
Gum.				Cardamn ℔	2 00	@	2 60
Arabic sts ℔	20	@	30	Mustard ℔	8	@	10
" White ℔	30	@	50	Senna Al ℔	22	@	25
Myrrh T'k ℔	55	@	62	" E In ℔	17	@	22
Shellac ℔	58	@	60	*Soda.*			
Trag s'rts ℔	35	@	50	Bi Carb ℔	5	@	6
" Flake ℔	90	@	1 00	Soap Cast ℔	11	@	14
Hoffm's A ℔		@	49	—Cast wh ℔	18	@	21
Indigo Ma ℔	1 00	@	1 20	Sugar L'd ℔	24	@	28
—Span'd't ℔	1 10	@	1 25	Turp sps gal	47	@	52
Iodine res ℔	4 00	@	4 10	*Varnish.*			
Junip Ber ℔	7	@	9	Copal gal	1 25	@	2 00
Logwood ℔	2½	@	3¼	Japan gal	80	@	1 30
Mace ℔	1 45	@	1 55	Damar gal	1 60	@	1 80
Madder ℔	14	@	17	Ven Red ℔	2½	@	3

NATRONA CHEMICALS—Trade continues fairly active at unchanged values. The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company to the wholesale trade:

Saponifier—50 cases at	₩ case	$7 50
Less quantity	₩ case	8 00
Greenwich lye, (50 cases)	₩ case	4 75
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	₩ case	8 00
Less quantity	₩ case	8 50
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	₩ ℔	4⅞@5 c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	5 @5¼c
Sal soda—25 kegs	₩ ℔	@2¾c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	@3 c
Sal soda—25 bbls	₩ ℔	@2½c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	2¾@3 c
Caustic soda—10 drums	₩ ℔	6¼@6½c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	6½@7 c
Copperas—20 bbls	₩ ℔	@1¾c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	@2 c
Porous alum—10 bbls	₩ ℔	@3¾c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	@4 c
Sulphuric acid	₩ ℔	@2½c
Muriatic acid	₩ ℔	@2½c
Nitric acid	₩ ℔	@15 c
Chloride calcium	₩ ℔	@2½c
Pure alumina	₩ ℔	@10 c
Lump alum	₩ ℔	3¼@3¾c

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, &c.—There is a fair trade at lower prices for white lead. The following are wholesale prices:

Pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil	9½c
Pure in lots of 500 ℔s in oil	10 c
Fancy brands from	8 @9 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	10 @11 c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	3½@ 4½c
Spirits Turpentine, ₩ gall, in barrel lots	50 @52 c

ASHES—The market is very dull and depressed. Soda ashes, refined, $4 00@4 25 ₩ cwt. for high test; common $3 25@3 50; black lead $5 00; arsenic $6 00; potash $7 50@8 00; pearl ash $8 00@8 50; nitrate of soda $3 50@3 75; manganese $6 50; fluor spar $2 50.

Petroleum.

January 24—The market was a moderately active one for Monday. The sales and resales were large. The market favors holders and producers. The rates in our last were fully maintained.

SALES AT WELLS—180,000 barrels United at $1 81½@1 83¾; Conduit sold at an advance of 1½c over United; immediate shipment $2 03¾@2 05. Barge oil in demand here at $2 17½; Union certificates $1 83¼.

REFINED—Market steady; refiners not anxious to sell. Market firmer in the East. We quote nominally at 10⅞@10¾c free on cars. New York—Refined held firmly and tending upward; prompt at 14½@14¼c, holders not anxious to sell. Philadelphia—The market has undergone no quotable change; standard white 13⅞@13¾c. Baltimore—The asking rates are 13¼c.

OIL BARRELS—Are held firmly with sales of city at $1 30; country $1 15@1 20.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, January 24.—The *Derrick* says: United closed firm at $1 81¼ bid; shipment $2 03¾. Sales 108,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, January 24.—The *Courier* says: There was very little activity shown in the market and the sales were not large. United opened at $1 81@1 82¼, and closed at $1 81¼@1 82¼, with sales during the day at $1 83¾ net to the seller. Union and Conduit sold in advance of United 1½ cents. Upper road closed at $2 02½, and immediate shipment at $2 05. Sales, 2,000 barrels Upper road; 12,000 United, and 7,000 immediate shipment.

NEW YORK, January 24, closing 22.—Prices are held a trifle steadier as the advance from the producing points are of an encouraging nature with trade, however, slow. The quotations are: Crude in bulk 8¼c for prompt; do in shipping order 11¼c; refined 14¼@14¼c; cases 18½@20c. At Baltimore refined rules at 13¾c; at Philadelphia 13⅞c. Naptha is quoted at 8¾@9¼c.

OIL CITY, January 24.—Market quiet and firm; $1 81½ bid for United at wells; $1 81¾ asked; $2 05 asked for immediate shipment; options are entirely neglected with little disposition to do anything by buyers or sellers.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.—Market quiet; standard white 13¾@13¾c; crude 7¾c in bulk, cases 17¾@18c.

TITUSVILLE, January 24.—Market opens quiet and nominal at $2 02½@2 05.

ROUSEVILLE, January 24.—Market quiet but firm; quoted at $2 00@2 02½.

TIDIOUTE, January 24.—Market quiet at $2 02½.

PARKERS, January 24.—Market quiet; United $1 81½@1 82¼; shipment $2 05@2 07½.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, January 24.—Petroleum firm crude 8@8¼c; refined 14¼c; cases 18¼@20¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.—Petroleum—Crude in barrels 11@11¼c; refined 13¾c.

BALTIMORE, January 24.—Petroleum quiet but steady; crude 8c; refined 14c.

LONDON, January 24.—Refined petroleum 11d

LIVERPOOL, January 24.—Refined petroleum 11¾@12d.

ANTWERP, January 24.—Refined petroleum 32¾ francs.

CLEVELAND, January 24.—Petroleum unchanged but firm; standard white, 110 degree test, 11c; State test 12c; Michigan State test 14¼c in carlots.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

January 24, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Vesta O W	George Pohl, Phila	1,00[illegible]
King & Goodwin	John S Davis, Phila	55
J A McKee & Son	John S Davis, Phila	10
Citizens' O W	John S Davis, Phila	10
Standard Oil Co	Wm King, Phila	10
Lockhart & F	Warden, F & Co, Phila	10
H S A Stewart	J B Tilford & Co, Phila	35
Total		2,45[illegible]

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

January 24, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
G M Robinson	Bly Oil Works	8
W McCormack	J F Bental	23
Total		31

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 24, 1876.

Arrivals of Stock.

The following table shows the receipts of cattle and sheep by rail over the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad for the week ending to-day. It will be seen that the offerings differ but little in number from those of the previous week:

CATTLE.

Consignee.	Where from.	Head.
W. Moonschine	Chicago	34
Gerson & Zeigler	Chicago	70
Aull & Varner	Chicago	33
Frank Rick	Chicago	16
A. Moonschine & Co	Chicago	33
J. Hunter	Chicago	20
Marks & Bro	Chicago	35
Marks & T	Chicago	58
M. Krause	Chicago	17
E. Katz	Chicago	18
A. Greenwald	Chicago	52
Wolf & Co	Chicago	15
Arnold & Wolf	Chicago	19
Kahn & Lobman	Chicago	55
J. Schamberg	Chicago	67
E. Weile	Chicago	18
Holmes, L & Co	Indianapolis	17
D. P. Campbell	Orrville	20
Holmes, L. & Co	Nevada	22
A. McCloy	Bellaire	20
J. K. Barnes	Bellaire	20
S. Rowley	Bridgeport	20
Total this week		679
Total last week		654

SHEEP.

R. McCaslin	Columbiana Co	86

The Market.

With the exception of some changes in values, the market was much the same as last week. The offerings were just about the same as to numbers and quality, nor did prices when sifted to the bottom fall far below those of last Monday. It may be proper to remark, as we have done before, that this is more of a retail than a wholesale market, and that whilst prices received here may aproximate the East Liberty rates, it does not follow that that market will be in anywise governed by them. There is always a margin between the wholesale and retail trade.

CATTLE.

As will be seen the run of cattle by rail this week is 679 head, which is slightly in excess of last week. Altogether there were perhaps about 780 head of cattle in the pens to-day, most of which were disposed of at from $3 25 up to $6 75 for prime 1,400 to 1,500 ℔s steers. The range was about as follows:

Choice tops, 1,400 to 1,500 ℔s	$6 60@6 75
Choice tops, 1,300 to 1,400 ℔s	6 00@6 25
Good, 1,000 to 1,100 ℔s	5 50@5 75
Fair	3 75@4 00
Common	3 25@3 75
Bulls, stags and cows	3 00@4 50

HOGS.

We are somewhat at a loss what to say about the hog market. The retail figures were $7 25@7 75 for Philadelphias and Yorkers, and common roughs about $6 50@6 60. James Hunter wholesaled a few loads at about these figures. From $6 50 to $7 75 will embrace the figures of the market.

SHEEP.

The market was pronounced all round a dull one and prices were shaded a full 25c. The run was only moderately heavy, yet all were not sold. Prices did not differ from those of last week materially, still the market was duller. We heard of some fair sheep being sold at 50c per 100 ℔s than they cost in the country. Best 130 to 135 ℔s sheep brought $6 25, and the rates gradually diminished until they settled at $2 00 per head.

MILCH COWS.

Best quality	$ 0 00@70 00
Good quality	40 00@50 00
Common	25 00@30 00

[By Associated Press.]

New York.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Beeves—Receipts yesterday and to-day 3,630 head, making 9,000 head for the week, against 7,500 head last week. Quality scarcely fair, generally with few prime and extra steers and a large number of common and medium native steers and oxen and fine car loads of common and ordinary Texan and Cherokee cattle. Market a little better than at the close last Friday; fair to extra steers 50c higher; tops of choicest lots retailed at $13 00@13 25; best two car loads $12 87½; common to strictly prime native steers $9 50@12 50; poor oxen, stags and dry cows $8 50@9 00; common and ordinary Texans $7 50@8 50. Offerings all sold; prospects for the next three market days regarded as favorable for the selling interest.

Sheep—Fresh offerings 11,940 head, making 25,830 head for the week, against 25,270 head last week. Good to prime stock rather scarce and firm at full prices; inferior and medium dull and weak at a decline of 25c from Friday and Saturday last; best two car loads sold at $7 87½@8 00; fair to prime lots $6 25@7 25; poor to medium $5 25@6 00; several car loads remained unsold. The feeling at the close was decidedly weak.

Swine—Arrivals yesterday and to-day 5,970 head, making 25,990 head for the week, against 29,670 head last week None offered alive.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 24.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday 1,300 head. Market active and prices firm; choice to extra $5 50@6 25; fair to good $4 50@4 75; feeders $4 00@4 35; stockers $3 00@4 00; Texans $2 50@3 25. Shipments 1,500 head.

Hogs—Receipts for the day 14,000 head; official since Saturday 1,800 head. Market active and prices steady; packers' $6 90@7 25; bacon grades $7 25@7 30; shipping not wanted at $7 35@7 40; Philadelphias $7 50. Shipments 1,500 head.

Sheep—Receipts 1,000 head. Market dull; common to choice $4 00@5 75. Shipments 500 head.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.—Cattle—Market dull this week; prices in favor of buyers; 3,000 head arrived and sold at $7 00@7 50 for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; $5 50@6 50 for fair to good do, and $4 00@5 00 for common, as to quality.

Sheep—In fair demand; 8,000 head sold at $5 50@6 50, as to condition.

Hogs—Unchanged; 5,000 head sold at $9 50@11 00.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—Hogs—Strong; light to heavy shipping $6 50@7 00; packing $7 00@7 15.

Cattle—Steady and in moderate demand but unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 24.—Hogs—Steady; common to good light $7 00@7 25; fair to good packing $7 15@7 30; choice heavy $7 35@7 40.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 24.—Hogs—Steady at $6 60@7 10. Receipts 3,200 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 24, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull; common to choice Western shipping extras $4 00@4 50; good to fancy family $4 75@5 25; Minnesota $4 75@6 50; medium to choice winter extras $4 75@7 00.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and prices declined; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 08¼; No. 2 $1 00¼ spot; 99⅞c seller February and March; $1 05 seller May; No. 3, 79½c; rejected 66c. Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2 mixed 43½c spot; 42⅞c bid seller February; rejected, new, 34c. Oats in good demand but at lower rates; No. 2, 31c spot; 31¼c seller February; 32c bid seller March. Barley very firm; holders are asking higher rates; 82c spot; 78c seller February. Rye—Demand fair and market firm at 66¼@67¼.

PROVISIONS—Pork active but lower, closing firm; $19 05 cash; $19 12½@19 15 seller February; $19 42½@19 50 seller March; $19 70@19 72½ seller April. Lard—Demand fair and market firm; 12.05c cash; 12.05@12.07½c seller February; 12.22½@12½c seller March. Bulkmeats—Demand fair and market firm at 7@10¼@10¾c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged at $1 06.

LATEST—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was lower; $1 00¼ January; 99¼c February or March. Corn unchanged. Oats firm and ½c higher. Pork quiet; $19 20 February; $19 45@19 47½ March. Lard 12.22½c March; 12.37½@12.40c April.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Flour in better inquiry; receipts 21,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 50@4 75; common to good $5 00@5 35; good to choice $5 00@5 90; white wheat extra $5 95@7 75. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Cornmeal quiet at $2 90@3 40. Wheat quiet and in very limited business for export and home trade; receipts 54,000 bushels; rejected spring 98c; ungraded do $1 06; No. 1 spring $1 34@1 40; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 20@1 25; winter red Western $1 30. Rye quiet; Western 83½@88½c; State 92@94c; Canada, in bond, 90c. Barley quiet at $1 15. Malt firm. Corn active; receipts 77,000 bushels; mixed, unmerchantable, 54@55c; do, no grade, 37c; white 60@62c. Oats quiet; receipts 16,000 bushels; No. 2 State 45@48c; white 46@52c. Hay firm; shipping 85c. Hops firm; Eastern and Western 10@15c. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Tallow firm at 9@9 1-16c. Rosin steady at $1 60@1 67½. Turpentine steady at 37c. Eggs firm at 24c. Pork heavy at $20 65@21 00. Beef quiet; plain mess 11@11½c. Cutmeats quiet. Middles quiet; Western long clear 10⅞c; city do 11c. Lard heavy at 12¾c. Butter—Choice firm; others heavy; Western 16@25c; State 20@31c. Cheese firm at 6@12½c. Whisky steady at $1 10½.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 24.—Flour quiet but steady; Western superfine $3 75@4 50; extra $4 25@5 25; family $5 25@7 00. Wheat steady but firm; No. 2 Western red $1 38; Pennsylvania red $1 40. Corn firm; Western mixed opened at 61¼c and closed at 61¾c. Oats firmer but quiet; Western white 49@51c; mixed 46@48c. Rye nominally 80@85c. Provisions steady but quiet. Pork, new, $21 00@21 25. Bulkmeats—Shoulders 8@8¼c; clear rib 10¾c, loose; packed 8¾@11¾c. Bacon—Shoulders 9¼@9¾c; clear rib 12½@12¾c. Hams 15¼@16c. Lard dull but steady; crude 12¾@13c; refined 13¼@13¾c. Butter dull and heavy, except for extras, which are in good demand; Western extras 25@28c; do firsts 22@24c. Coffee dull and easier; Rio cargoes 16¼@19c; jobbing at 16¾@20c. Whisky dull.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24.—Sugar firmer; common 5¾@6¼c; fair to fully fair 6¼@6⅝c; prime to choice 7¼c. Molasses quiet; fermenting 33@43c; prime reboiled 43@45c; prime not fermenting 41@44c. Flour dull; superfine $4 00; double extra $4 25; choice and family $6 00@8 50. Corn in good demand at 53@54c. Oats quiet at 45@49c. Bran dull at 80c. Hay dull; prime $20 00. Pork quiet at $21 50. Dry salt meats quiet at 8@10⅛@11½c. Bacon dull at 10@12⅛@12¾c. Hams firm; choice sugar-cured 14@14¼c. Lard dull; tierce, packers', 12¼c; refined 13c; keg 13¾c. Coffe firm; ordinary to prime 17½@19½c. Whiskey easier; rectified Louisiana $1 00; Western $1 10@1 12.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.—Flour quiet; superfine $4 00@4 50; high grades $7 00@8 50. Wheat in fair demand; Pennsylvania red $1 37@1 39; amber $1 42; white $1 45@1 55. Rye neglected. Corn firmer; yellow 56@61c; white 60@65c. Oats weak; white 45@48c; mixed 42@43c. Cloverseed 12¾@13¼c ₩ ℔. Butter quiet; New York and Bradford county extras 28@34c; Western extras 24@28c. Cheese quiet; New York 12¾@13¼c; Western fine 12½@13c. Eggs quiet; Western fresh 21@22c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 24.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 white Wabash $1 40; No. 1 white Michigan $1 28¼; No. 2 do $1 13; amber Michigan $1 25; seller February $1 26¼; seller March $1 31; No. 3 red $1 03¼. Corn active but lower; high mixed 46¼c; seller February 48¼c; low mixed 46c; no grade 43¾c; do old 45c; damaged 42c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 36c; white 40½c; Michigan 36c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 24.—Cotton 12¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 25@1 30; holders anxious to sell. Corn dull at 40@42c. Oats quiet but firm at 35@42c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye quiet at 80c. Pork dull at $20 00. Lard inactive; steam 12@12½c; kettle 12¾@13c. Bulkmeats quiet; small sales at 7¼@7½@10½@10¾@11¼c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky—Steady and in moderate demand at $1 05@1 06, closing at the outside price.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 54. Corn 39¾@40½c. Oats steady at 35c. Rye and barley—Nothing doing and unchanged. Pork steady at $18 70@18 75. Lard—Very little doing and unchanged. Bacon quiet at 7@10⅛@10¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 08¼; do hard $1 18; No. 2, $1 00¾; No. 3, 85¼c. Corn nominally steady; No. 2 45c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2, 32¼c. Barley steady; No. 1 spring 95c; No. 3, 54@55c. Rye quiet but steady; No. 1, 68c.

Boston.

BOSTON, January 24.—Flour firm; Western superfine $4 00@4 50; common extras $5 00@5 50 winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6 00@7 50; Illinois $6 50@8 25; St. Louis $6 50@9 00; fancy Minnesota $8 75@9 25. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 65@69c. Oats—Mixed and white 48@53c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 24.—Cotton quiet at 12⅜@12½c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Pork nominal. Bulkmeats 7⅜@8¾@10½@11@11½c. Bacon 8¾@12@12½@13c. Sugar cured hams 14@14½c. Lard—Prime steam 14¼c; keg 15c. Whisky $1 06.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 24.—Cotton quiet at 12¼c. Flour and grain dull and unchanged. Lard dull at 13¾@14¼c. Bulkmeats quiet at 8@10¼@11@11½c.

COTTON.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Cotton quiet at 13 3-16c. Futures closed quiet; January 13 1-16@13 3-16c; February 13⅛@13 5-32c; March 13 11-32@13⅜c; April 13 9-16@13 19-32c; May 13 25-32@13 13-16c; June 13 31-32@14c; August 14¼c.

Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, January 21.—Cotton steady; middling upland 6⅝d; Orleans 6 13-16d. Sales of 14,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 9,400 American.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24.—Cotton—Demand good. Sales 8,100 bales. Quotations unchanged, but better qualities leaning to outside figure. Net receipts 7,818 bales; gross 9,173 bales. Exports—Continent 2,789 bales. Stock 322,678 bales.

DRY GOODS

New York

NEW YORK, January 24.—The package trade in domestic goods continued quiet and the importing and jobbing branches were dull. Cotton goods moved slowly, but were steady in prices. Cottonades were rather active. Prints were in moderate request. Bristol fancy spring prints opened at 7½c. Fancy cassimeres and suitings were in fair demand. Printed satinets sold fairly.

Iron Market.

CINCINNATI.

[By Matthew, Addy & Co.]

CINCINNATI, January 24.—Pig Iron—There is no material change to note in the condition of this market. Stocks on hand of all grades appear to be quite sufficient for the current demand.

Prices show no upward tendency, but are firm for desirable charcoal brands.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Dakota	January 25	Liverpool.
Russia	January 26	Liverpool.
St'e of Pennsylvania	January 27	Glasgow.
Klopstock	January 27	Hamburg.
Republic	January 29	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	January 29	Liverpool.
Bolivia	January 29	Glasgow.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Indiana	January 27	Liverpool.
Switzerland	January 28	Antwerp.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 24, 1876.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R Ft.	ABOVE L'W W'R In.	CHANGE —or † Ft.	CHANGE —or † In.	DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
Cairo	36	7	†1	11	Calm.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	41	11	†3	11	N.	Clear.
Davenport	3	4	†0	6	S. W.	Fair.
Dubuque	5	9	..	..	S. W.	Fair.
Keokuk	3	10	—0	2	S. W.	Cloudy.
Louisville	14	1	†1	8	N.	Fair.
Memphis	27	10	†1	11	N. E.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30	10	—0	5	N.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	13	5	†4	7	N.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	23	1	..	..	N.	Threa'ng.
St. Louis	10	1	†0	1	S. E.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	36	5	—0	3	N.	Cloudy.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., January 24, 1876.

River 19 feet and falling slowly. Weather cloudy and cool.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., January 24, 1876.

River 13 feet 4 inches and falling slowly. Weather clear; thermometer 33.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 24, 1876.

River 24 feet and rising slowly. Weather cloudy; thermometer 33 at 6 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 24, 1876.

Weather cloudy and cool. River 15 feet 2 inches and rising. Arrived—Andes, Cincinnati. Departed—Market Boy, Pittsburgh; Express, Parkersburg. The Raven and barges passed down at one P. M.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Boyd	Elizabeth.
Market Boy	Porter	Wheeling.

Departed.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Boyd	Elizabeth.
Salt Valley	Sanford	Ironton.

MONONGAHELA—Fourteen feet and rising.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva			4 P. M.
Zanesville	Carrie Brooks	Darlinton	3 P. M.
Wheeling	Market Boy	Porter	12 M.
St. Louis	J. L. Rhoads	Vandergrift	4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated fourteen feet and rising. The weather yesterday was colder than the previous day. Trade on the landing was active.

CAPTAIN JAMES FAWCETT is in Louisville.

THE steamer Salt Valley left for Ironton on time.

THE Ohio river was rising at Cincinnati at last accounts.

WE are indebted to the officers of the Carrie Brooks for favors.

WE are indebted to the officers of the steamer Exchange for a manifest.

THE towboat Hawkeye No. 2 arrived at Cincinnati with a tow of Kanawha coal.

THE towboat Mount Clare arrived at Cincinnati with a tow of Kanawha coal.

THE steamer Commonwealth left New Orleans for Cincinnati with 600 tons of freight.

THE packets on the slackwater leave daily at 4 P. M. Destination, Brownsville and Geneva.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says the Emma Graham arrived from Pittsburgh with all the freight she could carry.

THE favorite passenger steamer Exchange, Captain Shuman, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. She will have dispatch.

THE steamer Emma Graham, Captain Cooper, will arrive on Tuesday evening and take her departure for Cincinnati on Wednesday.

THE fine packet Andes, Captain Muhleman, takes her departure from Bellaire for Cincinnati on the arrival of the 1 P. M. train from this city.

THE packet Granite State, Captain Kerr, left Portsmouth yesterday for this city. She will return from here as advertised in this paper.

THE powerful towboat Ironsides, of Gray's Iron Line, is announced for Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis. Our St. Louis shippers can bear this in mind.

THE punctual packet Market Boy, Captain Porter, takes her departure at 12 M. for Wheeling and intermediate ports. The first clerk is Mr. Scott, a careful and attentive officer.

THE German steamship Harmonia, Captain Foss, 2,984 tons register, will sail from Hamburg, March 10, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of exhibits for the Centennial Exposition.

THE towboat Fearless is receiving 1,000 tons of steel rails made by the Edgar Thomson Steel Works; destination—Johnsonville, Tennessee. Captain Whitaker is superintending the job.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH THOMAS has sold the Glasgow to Mrs. Lizzie Boluss, wife of Alf. Boluss, for $7,500, equivalent to cash. Captain Sam. T. James will probably buy an interest in her, and take charge of the office.

THE Sioux City *Journal* of the 18th says: A large flock of wild geese was observed flying in a westerly direction over the city on Sunday afternoon. What does this signify? Why, that one was left in your city.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says that Commodore Rollingpin will deliver "hot cakes" to the natives of Henry county, Tenn., next month. If anybody knows how to make good cakes the Commodore does.

THE punctual packet Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, takes her departure for Marietta, McConnellsville and Zanesville at 3 P. M. The clerks are Messrs. Buchanan and Pitman, who will see that passengers are well cared for.

COTTON is very plentiful along the banks of the Yazoo river, and the last boats down could not take all that was offered them. Good weather has enabled planters to get it out fast, and they are shipping it off to market as fast as they get it out.

BILLY ALBITZ, the well-known Secretary and Collector of the New Orleans Packet Company, in connection with his brother, has gone into the wall paper, window shade, picture frame, etc., business, at 1832 Franklin avenue. We hope he will reap the reward that honesty and integrity deserve.

ST. LOUIS WAKING UP.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of merchants was held on 'Change Saturday, to devise ways and means against the unjust discriminations in freight tariffs against the city by the railroads, but not one proposal was made to give steamboats a fair living rate.

THE Sioux City *Journal* of the 19th says: The Missouri river for some considerable distance around the mouth of Perry creek is open. There was a pretty stiff current at the mouth of the Perry yesterday. The ice in the Missouri looks decidedly rotten and soft. No teams were crossing yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—The iron steamer Carondelet, bound from New Orleans to this port, when passing Carroll Island, about eighteen miles below here, at three o'clock this morning, sunk, in nine feet of water. She had about 700 tons of sugar aboard, but to what extent it is damaged is not yet known. The boat will be raised.

THE A No. 1 packet John L. Rhoads, Captain J. M. Vandergrift, is announced for Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of careful and gentlemanly officers. The first clerk is Mr. John C. Fisher, who stands at the head of the profession. His assistant is our clever friend Charley Greenlee.

THE Directors of the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company met in St. Louis on Saturday and elected the following officers:
President—W. F. Davidson.
Secretary and Treasurer—John Sheather.
General Superintendent—P. S. Davidson.
Executive Committee—W. E. Burr, Thomas H. Griffith, W. F. Davidson.

THE Ohio is in good boating order. The Cumberland and Tennessee have suddenly swelled to flood height; the Upper Mississippi and Illinois are again rising; Red river is almost in a state of freshet, and the Arkansas is raging. Heavy rains have flooded the Arkansas Valley and its upper tributaries are reported higher than ever known before. The Missouri is also on the swell.

THE Baltimore *Sun* has heard of Cairo's peril, and says: The town of Cairo, on the flats, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, threatens to be wiped out of existence. Two or three miles above the town the Illinois shore is being washed into in a way that will put Cairo on an island ere long, only to be wiped out entirely eventually. The authorities will call upon Congress to erect a dyke to save them.

A STEAMBOATMAN writing from Arkansas says: The town of Ozark has big promises of having the Fort Smith and Little Rock Railroad completed in three months, and in six months more the sound of the locomotive whistle will be greeting the people of Van Buren. Cotton is still coming in, and only about one-half the crop has been shipped. Wheat has proved to be a big crop, yielding largely. The past year has been a profitable one to the planters, enabling them to see their way out.

SEVERAL naval powers are directing their attention to the practicability of establishing telegraph stations in mid-ocean, by which messages can be sent from any part of the sea along the line of the cable to the terminal points, on shore, and *vice versa*, so that communication with iron clads, mail steamers, and other vessels when out at sea, may be established. The invention consists of a hollow sectional column, with a base plate attached by ball and socket joint, which column is lowered into the water and anchored rigidly to the ground. The branch cable is coupled to the main cable and carried along the column to the surface of the water, to be there connected with instruments on board the vessel. Nothing of this kind is required in our rivers.

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

Chalmer, S & Co, 3 bbls cement; Dunlevy & Bros, 6 doz brooms; J Porterfield, 5 do do; Hussey, W & Co, 5 bbls cement; W J Meek, 6 cases coffins; J Mueller, 1 bag bags; WoNish & B, 2 saws on board; A Fulton's Sons & Co, 2 bxs brass; P Duff & Sons, 1 do bees wax, 1 bbl eggs; P Goodell, 1 car potatoes; Hubbard, L & B, 1 saw on board, 3 bxs saws, 2 do c saws; Head, C & Co, 1 bbl eggs, 2 tubs butter; S B Floyd & Co, 1 car hay; J C Bidwell, 2 bxs p rounds, 1 bdl do; Lyle, B & McC, 20 bdls shafts; D Wallace, 43 sks oats; J H Lippincott, 1 bx corn; Atterbury & Co, 1 do glass; Hare & Bros, 1 set wheels; Allen Kirkpatrick & Co, 1 bx currants, 100 bbls flour; W W Wallace, 28 grate fronts, 6 fenders, 10 grates; Bissell & Co, 1 cook stove; Coleman & M, 1 car stone; A Austin, 1 bbl eggs; B H Voskamp & Co, 2 cars flour; Knox, Kim & Co, 2 cars sand; H M Caldwell, 7 tubs butter; H Schnellbach, 180 sks oats; Scott & G, 200 do rye; Wm Haslage, 100 bbls flour, 150 c paper bags; Voigt, M & Co, 1 bbl eggs; 2 kegs butter, 7 tubs do, 3 pkgs do; M McWhinney, 1 bx hd ware; Saml Hare & Son, 1 horse rake; Johnson, C & Co, 1 bx mdse; Jos Woodwell, 1 do chalk; Jos Lacy, 1 bbl eggs; John F Duff, lot h h goods; Fairman & H, 70 bales hay; Schumaker & Co, 30 sks oats; Caskey, B & Co, 25 do feed; Braden & P, 5 bxs butter; E Fox & Co, 5 do do; T C Jenkins, 6 cars sk flour, 4 do bbls flour; Peabody, H & Co, 100 bbls do. Watt, L & Co, 100 do do; E H Myers & Co, 100 cases lard, 1,250 pcs hams; Dilworth Bros, 10 tcs lard, 16 drums tobc; D Wallace, 100 bbls lard; Jos S French & Co, 50 bags rye malt; John Blaton, 5 bbls whisky; W W Clinton, 1 trunk; Flemming, Agnew & Co, 3 bxs hardware, 3 casks zinc; D M Jenkins, 5 cans c goods; A S Murphy, lot p material; S Klemordlinger, 3 bbls whisky, 1 do gin, 1 do brandy; Lient M W Lyons, 1 bx butter; B Goodheart, 1 do h h goods; J D Thompson & Co, 3 velocipedes; Harris & E, 1 bx drugs; A H English & Co, 2 bxs boots; Cavitt & Pollock, 10 oil tanks; E J Unger, 1 bbl copper; Rea, Hill & Kerr, 2,244 pcs g shoulders; S Lindsay, Jr, & Co, 100 bbls flour; J P Hanna, 26 bbls b hams; Adler & Rodetheim, 25 do whisky, 2 do gin; Keil & R, 50 bbls flour; Geo W Glass, 12 bxs candles; Getty & Co, 3 bbls brandy, 2 do gin; E Kauffield & Bro, 10 do whisky, 2 do gin; A C Bakewell & Co, 5 bdls cases; Pretzfield Bros, 1 case liquor.

ELEVATOR—Marshall, Kennedy & Co, 3 cars wheat; R Dickey & Co, 2 cars barley; J Shrimer, 1 car barley; Houck, McC & Co, 1 car oats; S B Floyd & Co, 1 car corn; W J Meek 1 car oats.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

Weyman & Bro, 14 hhds tobacco, 1 cask do; Alex McClure & Co, 1 coil rope, 1 box mdse; J F Young & Bro, 1 bbl wood; T Coffin & Co, 1 car washed clay; J Callery & Co, 1 beef hide; Shipton & Wallace, 2 bxs eggs; A Bricher & Sons, 10 bgs c meal; Geo Hasley, 1 bbl soap wrappers, 1 box do; J G Stand, 3 bxs do; Scott & Gisal, 150 bags oats, 80 do rye; Hill, West & Co, 26 pkgs tobacco; Fred Schild, 9 do; Paine, A & T, 1 bbl z paint; B C & J H Sawyer, 10 bxs candles; Paine, A & T, 5 tcs stearine; J Kaiser & Co, 5 bbls whisky; A Klinardlinger, 2 do liquor; J L Donaldson, 10 do whisky; M Munhall & Co, 15 bbls whisky; Weller & Bro, 5 do; J C Kaiser, 5 do; J McDonald & Co, 20 do; M Klein & Co, 10 do; R & W Jenkinson, 20 pkgs tobc; Miller, F & Co, 5 bbls whisky; J McDonald & Co, 5 do; Johnson, C & Co, 10 pails tobc; H Dallmyer, 12 do; W B Hays & Son, 5 tcs bacon; J B Sheriff & Son, 3 bxs castings; Caskey, B & Co, 2 sks feathers, 2 bxs butter, 1 kg lard, 2 bbls eggs; J H Lob & Co, 2 do; Head, C & Co, 6 tubs butter; Wilbert & Wallace, 4 bbls eggs; M & R Walsh, 100 sks flour; Seibert & Co, 20 do; McIntire & Brand, 5 bbls do, 40 sacks do; H T Price & Son, 6 shellers, 3 feed cutters, 7 fly wheels.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

McQuewan & D, 1 car lumber; Union Planing Mill, 1 do; S B Floyd & Co, 352 boxes g seed. W Boughman, 100 brls lime; J W Morrison, 9 racks window sills; Lindsay, S & Co, 7 cases handles; M B Cochran, 11 bxs screws; Thomas W Baker, 10 pails tobacco; J W Morrison, 3 racks frames; A McClure, 5 bxs brushes; Hill, West & Co, 5 do; S S Marvin, 1 case twine; Hartley McKee & Co, 2 bales rubber; Isaac Jackson, 4 sales powder; G G Hussey, 1 trc old copper; D G Stewart, 1 car ear corn; Empire Oil Line, 1 car wheels; Head, C & Co, 9 bxs butter; J A Graff, 9 do; Kuhn & Bros, 10 do; T G Smyth, 1 car corn; Robert Pitcairn, 1 car ties; T Hare & Brother, 1 car halters; James Day, 6 tubs butter. 1 keg lard, 1 bbl lard; J J Speck, 1 bbl e ware; Jos Woodwell, 7 bdls wire; T G Smythe, 13 buckets lard, 1 bx beeswax; Gallinger & Co, 2 bbls g ware; Wm Barker & Co, 1 bdl.; J H Loh, 1 bbl eggs, 2 kgs butter; M Hall, 12 bbls butter; Head, C & Co, 2 bbls eggs; Voigt, M & Co, 2 bbls eggs, 2 tubs butter; Henry Rea Jr; 1 bx eggs; S M Willock, 50 bbls 1 oil; T C Jenkins, 25 bbls 1 oil; P Duff & Son, 10 bbls 1 oil; E H Myer, 5 bbls 1 oil; Walker D & Co, 12 bbls 1 oil; S M Willock, 2 bbls 1 oil; Voigt, M & Co, 5 bbls butter.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Wm Cooper & Co, 1 bbl nuts; Jas Callery, 154 hides, 13 calf skins; H W Buffum, 3 bxs bottles; J C Buffum, 1 bx do, 1 bbl p fulls; Young & Booth, 2 emp hf-bbls; Abdiel McClure, 12 sks rags; D Chestnut, 9 bbls tallow; A Johnson, 1 force pump; Bailey, Farrell & Co 100 enameled hoppers; Allen Kirkpatrick & Co, 50 bxs starch; Dilworth Bros, 100 do, 5 csks do; Ommert & Hoffield, 25 bxs do; J Porterfield & Co, 20 do, 10 crts do; Leubbe Bros, 65 do; Ewart & Co, 16 do; Chas Maginn, 25 do; J C Bidwell, 2 pcs castings; Lyle, Burchfield & McCance, 9 bbls h ware; Reymer Bros, 2 cases perfumery; Harris & Ewing, 4 do do; D S Wright, 2 cases garden seeds; J Guthrie, 3 bxs h ware; N J Gill, 3 do; D S Wright, 2 cases seeds; J P Hull, 1 bx mdse; Cavitt & Pollock, 1 do g ware; J Leissey, 14 e kegs; M Emmer, 1 wheelbarrow; J McCracken, 3 trunks mdse, 1 box; Lindsay, S & Co, 1 bbl shovels; Pier, Dannals & Co, 1 e hf-bbl; Straub & Gangwisch, 4 e qr-kegs; W Crandall, 6 bxs mdse, 1 chest do, 1 cask crockery, 1 piano, boxed; G Kalm, 4 bdls hides, 1 s polt; Van Gorder & S, 2 bbls eggs; R W Seibert, 5 sks flour; J Korta, 4 d hogs; Wm Hoffman, 1 do; Kier Bros, 2 bbls fire clay; Wm Flaccus & Son, 6 bf hides; Cook & Carry, 2 sets d springs, 2 fifth wheels; Perit & White, 2 do, 2 do; King, R & Bo, 26 bdls paper; Frisbee, C & Co, 1 box h ware; W J Hamilton, 13 s sks; G W Glass, 2 kgs spikes.

Ironton.

BY STEAMER SALT VALLEY—S R & W J Patterson, 114 bales straw; Mr Work, 500 feet lumber; D R Porter, 100 tons pig iron; Short & S, 10 sacks meal 3 bxs butter, 1 do chickens, 12 do eggs; Wm Tucker & Co, 75 oil barrels, 800 hhds poles; Wm Grant, 100 sks feed; Dilworth Bros, 63 kegs; Wm Flaccus & Son, 2 rolls leather; Lewis, O & P, 87 packing barrels; D Gregg & Co, 1 bale dry goods; B D Moore, 446 oil barrels; Hugh Durning, 1 bx butter, 2 do eggs; Casper Sawer, 1 do do, 2 do butter, one-hf bbl poultry; Sandford, M & Co, 24 bxs eggs, 1 coop chickens, 2 do fowls; Reynolds, 12 sks shelled corn, 1 bbl eggs.

Zanesville.

BY STEAMER CARRIE BROOKS—Pennsylvania Central Railroad, 6 hhds tobacco, 5 bbls eggs, 2 do butter; John J Pettitt & Co, 2 tubs butter, 4 cases eggs; Fairman & Henderson, 176 scks ear corn; R H Conway, 163 sacks ear corn; W H Hamilton & Co, 4 bxs glass ware; Aug Keyser, on board, 1 basket eggs, 1 tub do; McBane & Anger, 87 scks ear corn, 1 do empty sacks; A J Caywood & Co, 2 tubs eggs, 2 boxes do; Aaron McLaughlin, on board, 3 tubs eggs; Spencer, McKay & Co, 39 half ale barrels; J S Clark & Co, 198 scks ear corn, 3 bbls beans, 1 do eggs, 3 dozen brooms, 10 door mats, 1 sck hops; Henry Rea, Jr, 1 bbl eggs; D Gregg & Co, 1 package merchandise; Riggs & Cook, on board, 4 head fat cattle, 2 cows and calves, 2 bxs eggs, 1 keg do; Mr Schowacker on board, 10 rolls leather; B D Moore, 3,094 pcs heading, 80 oil barrels; Wm Dumpster, on board 1 coop geese, 4 bxs eggs, butter, &c; Steamer Carrie Brooks, 232 locust posts, 7 bxs eggs, 5 cases do; 6 do corn meal, 3 bxs butter, 15 firkins butter, 2 tubs eggs, 25 scks oats, 39 do ear corn, 1 coop chickens; P Duff & Sons, 5 bbls eggs, 1 bx butter; Voight, Mahood & Co, 1 bbl eggs, 1 bx turkeys; Head, Carson & Co, 4 cases eggs, 2 bxs chestnuts, 1 do cigars; John Glies, 1 basket eggs, Klee Bros, 1 pkg dry goods; John R Collins, 20 bxs cigars; John Rose, 3 bbls eggs; John Marshall, 329 scks ear corn; Mr. Vorne, on board, 2 head fat cattle; Porterfield Bros, 1 hdg tobacco.

Cincinnati.

BY STEAMER EXCHANGE.—Watt, Lang & Co, 50 bbls molasses; Carter Bros, 15 do; Stephenson Bros, 2 do; Eagle Cotton Mill, 48 bales cotton; C P Markle & Son, 334 bales straw; J C Buffum & Co, 35 bbls marble dust; Loomis & Co, 10 bbls oil; P Duff & Son, 5 bbls oil, 25 bxs soap; J Henderson & Bro, 5 bbls oil; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 5 do cider, 2 do eggs, 10 bxs honey; Caskey, Peates & Co, 7 bbls sausage; Brown, Coulbourne & Co, 3 do eggs, 10 bxs honey; Spencer & McKay, 34 ale bbls; Brownsville Packet Co, 4 bxs iron roofing; Loomis & Collard, 206 tons pig iron; H S Herbaugh, 15 pcs stone; Fred L Gill, Jr, 40 tons pig iron; Jas H Loh & Co, 6 pkgs produce.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore.

The following are the receipts of pig metal, blooms and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	3	Chess, S & Co, m	6
Zug & Co, m	4	J Painter & Sons, o	3
Byers, McC & Co, m	6	Keys'ne B'd'e Co, r i	1
E Thomson S W, m	16	Lucy Furnace, o	1
Total			40

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Sho'nb'g'r, B & Co, o	7	Soho Furnace, o	3
Wm Clark & Co, m	6		
Total			16

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	7	R Wister, m	2
W J Hammond, s i	4		
Total			13

BY RIVER.

(Steamer Exchange.)

	Tons.
Loomis & Collard, m	206

(Steamer Salt Valley.)

	Tons.
D R Porter, m	100

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NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

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R. W. MACKEY.......Vice President
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Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.,
Room 23, First National Bank
PITTSBURGH, PA., January 24, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.386	35	80	N.W.	Gentle	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29.388	30	79	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M.	30.395	29	78	N.W.	Gentle	Fair.

Mean barometer	30.372	Highest thermom	37
Mean thermom	30.7	Lowest thermom	26
Rainfall	05		

Pittsburgh Female College.

Next term commences February 4th. Send for catalogue to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Not Burglars.

Seifert and Kreibte, the parties arrested on a charge of attempting to force an entrance into Padony's saloon, on Ohio street, Allegheny, were discharged yesterday morning on the payment of one dollar and costs. At the hearing it was learned that the defendants were drunk and had merely pounded on the shutters of the saloon to attract the attention of the inmates and gain admission. There was no attempt at burglary.

Work Resumed.

Moorhead's iron mills, at Soho, which suspended temporarily last week, on account of a difference between the heaters and rollers and the employers, relative to the wages paid, resumed operations yesterday. The proprietors had demanded a reduction of 12½ cents, with assurance of work during the entire winter. This was declined, but resumption was agreed upon at ten cents reduction, for work as necessary.

A New Enterprise.

It will be noticed, by referring to our advertising columns, that the Inventors Protective and Benevolent Association of the United States, have made application for a charter of incorporation, the objects of which are the mutual aid, assistance and protection of the members thereof. The headquarters of the association will be in this city, and its object is worthy of careful consideration by those interested in new inventions.

Funeral of the Late D. L. Fleming.

The funeral of the late David L. Fleming took place yesterday afternoon, from the family residence, Congress street. The services were conducted in St. Peter's Episcopal church, by the Rev. Dr. Spaulding, in the presence of a large concourse of sympathizing relatives and friends. The pall-bearers were Messrs. H. M. Long, Wm. M. Hartzell, B. B. Hunnicutt, Wm. Anderson, J. Vannote, Wm. Schoyer, S. F. Kerr and J. Phillips. The remains were interred in Allegheny Cemetery.

Allegheny Fire Committee.

The Committee on Fire Engines and Hose of Allegheny Councils met last evening, when the following business was transacted:

The contract for furnishing vitriol for use in the fire alarm telegraph batteries was awarded to H. P. Swartz & Co.

The Controller was directed to advertise for bids for shoeing the engine horses.

Messrs. McGuire, Hunter and Bayne were appointed a Committee on Horses.

It was decided to ask Councils for an appropriation of $52,076 for the ensuing year.

Adjourned.

Episcopal Convocation.

The Convocation of the Deanery of Pittsburgh will meet in Christ Church, East Park, Allegheny, at ten o'clock, Tuesday morning, the 25th, the Festival of the Conversion of St. Paul. At the morning service there will be a sermon by Rev. Dr. Riley, of Mexico, and the Holy Communion; thence a meeting for the business of the Deanery. At three P. M. there will be a discussion on the "Christian Nurture of the Young." In the evening, the Bishop will preach a sermon in review of the progress of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, the day being the tenth Anniversary of the Convocation of the Bishop.

The Temperance Alliance.

Mr. George Finley presided at the Temperance Alliance meeting yesterday.

The Committee on the coming anniversary of the Alliance, reported the securing of the Third Presbyterian church for the 22d of February, the fourth anniversary of the Alliance.

Mr. Rose offered some resolutions expressive of encouragement to the recently organized Temperance Alliance at Altoona. Adopted.

Prohibition matters were taken up. Discussion on the propriety of re-establishing local option laws was had. A committee was appointed to visit the lock-up and ascertain just how many cases there are attributable to the use of liquor. Mr. T. P. Druitt is chairman of this committee. The Newsboys' Home project, under Mr. Druitt, slowly assumes shape. Mr. Druitt secured the services of Prof. Darling, who will drill the boys sufficiently to enable them to sing. A concert is looked forward to with much pleasure.

The Contest For the Treasurership.

Proceedings have been begun *de novo* in the matter of the contested Treasurership for Allegheny county. Notice was given to Mr. Kilgore, the present incumbent, by the counsel of Mr. Murray, who claims to have been duly elected to the office, that on next Wednesday, the 26th inst., application will be made to the Attorney General for a writ of *quo warranto* to compel Mr. Mr. Kilgore to show by what authority he holds the office. Mr. Murray had previously applied to the Common Pleas Court No. 1, and obtained a writ of *quo warranto* but the case had never been argued on account of the illness of the counsel engaged. The point having been raised that in all cases where a dispute exists concerning an officer who received a commission from the Governor, the application for a writ of *quo warranto* must be made through the Attorney General, Mr. Murray has taken the step alluded to above.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Before Judge McCandless.

N. Wursell, Sr., presented a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself, and the matter was referred to Register Harper.

Samuel Milliken, of Hollidaysburg, filed a similar petition, and it was referred to Register Brotherline.

Peter H. Polen, of Luzerne county, filed a like petition, and it was referred to Register Willard.

Bennett Bros., of Scranton, Luzerne county, also filed a petition in bankruptcy, and the same was referred to Register Willard.

D. W. Evans, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. An argument was had on the motion for an injunction against the Masonic Fund Society by Mr. Ferguson for and Mr. Oliver against the same. The Court reserved its decision.

B. A. Snow, bankrupt, of Warren county. It appearing that the bankrupt has in all things conformed to his duty under the act it is ordered that he be and he is hereby discharged from all his debts, except such as are by said act excepted.

William Mahler, bankrupt, Allegheny city. An order was made allowing the assignee to sell for a period of thirty days certain stock in trade.

Augustus & Theo. Tack, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Petitions for discharge were referred to Register Harper for final hearing on the 14th prox.

Baer & Stegmaier, bankrupts, Luzerne county. The Register's report recommending the payment to Fred. Davis, Jr., a lien creditor, the sum of $2,501 87, with interest, was presented and confirmed, and the assignee was directed to pay said sum. A similar report was filed recommending the payment to G. Conger, executor, of $5,479, with interest, and an order for payment was made.

Common Pleas No. 1.—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Levi Berwald & Co., vs. the Fame Insurance Company, two cases. Still on trial before Judge Collier.

Martha Dorshaffer vs. Benjamin Albel. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $270 40.

L. Halsey Williams, assignee of Ira B. McVay & Co., vs. James Butterfield, impleaded with Jordon S. Neil and James Neil, owners of the steamer Grand Lake; action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $451.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Holmes vs. Milligan; Street vs. Rhoads; McCune vs. O'Neill; Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. McMillan *et al.*; Turner, administrator, vs. Henry; Hermann, in trust, vs. Huckenstein (two); Ward vs. Schaffer *et al.*; Seitz vs. Heyl; Sutton vs. Bridge *et al.*; Maloney vs. Penn avenue Building and Loan Association; Lewis vs. Ross *et al.*; Cavanaugh vs. McPherson *et al.*; Quinn vs. McGarr, administrator; McCullough vs. Dillrick *et al.*; Sands & Reineman vs. McKelvy; Diamond vs. Diamond *et al.*

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

The case of Joseph Irwin vs. West's executors is being argued and will go to the jury today.

Frank Patterson vs. John McCleary. Verdict for plaintiff for six and a quarter cents.

Matterly Addis vs. City of Pittsburgh; action for grading and filling. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

McKenna & Son vs. Tenth Ward Bank; Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Milligan *et al.*; McAteer and wife vs. Harcum *et al.*; James vs. Miller; Loverbaugh vs. Clows; Hammill vs. Rahe, Crowley vs. Ross *et al.*; Holmes *et al.* vs. Cartwright; Elliott vs. McDermott; Chambers vs. Gregg; Andrews vs. Warren; Gagan vs. McNish *et al.*

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

B. F. Bloomfield, indicted on oath of Ida Painter for aggravated assault and battery, was found not guilty, and the costs were divided between himself and the prosecutrix.

Joseph Little indicted on oath of Bridget Devine, for assault and battery, pleaded guilty. The same defendant also pleaded guilty to the charge of malicious mischief on oath of Ida Clark. On the charge of felonious assault and battery made on oath of Johanna Keefe, the defendant pleaded guilty of simple assault and battery. The defendant was sentenced on all the charges one year and four months to the Workhouse.

P. F. Cullen, indicted on oath of Peter Greot for false pretenses, was found not guilty, but was directed to pay the costs.

Wm. McElroy, indicted on oath of S. A. Duff for horse stealing, withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty, whereupon he was sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of five years and four months.

Michael Quinn, indicted on oath of John Lyons for assault and battery, was found not guilty, and the costs were equally divided between himself and the prosecutor.

Jesse Fritz, Sr., Jesse Fritz, J., and Samuel Fritz, indicted for the larceny of a quantity of coal, were found not guilty.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Special Meeting on the Appropriation Ordinance—The Newspaper Printing—The Matter of German Printing Referred Back in Select—The Herron's Hill Fire—Report of the Fire Board—The Centennial.

A special meeting of City Councils was held yesterday afternoon, when the following business was transacted:

SELECT BRANCH.

In this branch, in the absence of Dr. Gross, Mr. Aiken was called to the chair.

The clerk read the call for the meeting, being from the Finance Committee, for the purpose of referring, as required by law, the appropriation ordinance to the committee.

Mr. Shipton, from the Finance Committee, presented the appropriation ordinance, which was referred as requested.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, the regular order of business was proceeded with.

Mr. Shipton, from the Finance Committee, reported the recommendation of the election of Thos. S. Bigelow, Esq., to the position of City Attorney for the ensuing three years. Mr. Bigelow was unanimously elected. C. C. concurred.

Mr. Braun offered a resolution requesting our Representatives in the Legislature to forward to the City Clerk all bills affecting the local government and to withold action thereon until the same be considered by Councils. Adopted.

Mr. Musgrave presented a resolution requesting the Finance Committee to consolidate the appropriations for markets into one appropriation. Referred.

The resolution from the Finance Committee requiring the North and South Side Wharfmasters to report monthly under oath the receipts, was presented and adopted.

Mr. Powers, an ordinance amending the city code so as to provide for the election of Board Measures. Referred.

Mr. O'Neill, a resolution to provide seats in the lobbies of both branches. Referred.

THE FIRE IN HERRON'S HILL.

Mr. Littell presented the following:

To Select and Common Councils:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, a committee of the Board of Fire Commissioners, appointed to communicate to your honorable bodies upon the subject of your resolution of December, 1875, relative to the extinguishment of the fire in the coal seam in Herron's Hill, respectfully set forth: That immediately upon the receipt of a certified copy of the resolution, to wit, December 31, 1875, the Board decided to visit the locality, and in company with the City Engineer, whose attendance was requested, did visit it on the following Monday, January 3d, 1875. The only evidence of fire is shown by a light smoke escaping through the crevices of rock and earth where it is said were two pit mouths, now, however, closed to prevent draught to the fire. It is evident that the throwing of water would be useless until in some way the fire can be reached. A very proper inquiry is, how far has the fire progressed and in which direction? This can only be, approximately, ascertained by civil engineers, and upon the correct decision much will depend in the matter of expense. That trenching will be necessary is evident, as by getting in the way of the progress of the fire, only, can it be stayed. We respectfully suggest that this work of digging come properly under the supervision of the City Engineer and we are instructed to say that this department stands ready to promptly respond to any call for the throwing of water. The estimate of the Fire Department has been closely figured and includes only the necessary running expenses; and nothing could be spared therefrom for the excavating that will be necessary in this matter.

The Board after the visit to Herrons Hill requested the City Engineer to report to them in writing as to what in his opinion should be done to extinguish this coal fire. We understand that he declines to do this except upon order of councils. We therefore recommend that the engineer be instructed to report particularly and immediately to your honorable bodies upon the subject, so that you may take such steps as may be necessary in the premises and, if required, give time to provide means in the appropriation ordinance soon to be acted upon.

When the ground is excavated so that the fire can be got at, the department is prepared to extinguish it.

Respectfully,
ALEX. PITCAIRN,
JENKIN JONES,
THOS. A. PENDER.

The communication was received.

Mr. Goldthorpe thought water was not the best agent; that an apparatus could be constructed by which gas could be best used.

Mr. Hunter said he had understood from a gentleman interested that the fire amounted to nothing.

On motion the report was referred to the City Engineer with instructions to report what steps should be taken.

A number of petitions for gas lamps were presented and referred.

A number of committees reported their organizations as already published. The reports were approved.

THE NEWSPAPER PRINTING.

Common Council business being taking up all actions were concurred in until the report of the Printing Committee was reached.

Mr. Hunter moved to concur in the action of C. C. in approving and adopting the report.

Mr. Duff opposed the motion, and claimed that the action in the matter of the German printing, in awarding the contract to the *Freiheits Freund*, when another paper had bid lower, was illegal. He said there was no evidence before them as to the question of circulation, and yet it is reported that on this the contract was awarded.

At the request of Mr. G. Fox the protest of the proprietors of the *Volksblatt* was read.

After some discussion Mr. Littell moved to approve the awarding of the contract for the English printing to the *Dispatch*, which was approved.

The ayes and nays were called on a motion of Mr. G. Fox to refer back to the committee that part of the report relative to awarding the German printing to the *Freiheits Freund*.

The ayes and nays were called and resulted 33 ayes and 13 nays.

So the report, so far, goes back to the committee.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the meeting adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

Common Council was called to order at 2:15 P. M., President Negley in the chair.

Mr. Roth, member-elect from the First ward was sworn in by the President and took his seat.

The clerk read the call for the meeting, which was to hear the report of the Finance Committee. That report not having been presented in this branch, Council on motion proceeded to the regular order of business.

Petitions resolutions, etc., were presented and properly referred. The following are the most important of these papers. Resolution for a warrant in favor of the City Attorney for $923 43, for Forbes street sewer assessment; resolution for a warrant for refunding unpaid taxes to Lucius Zimmer, reports of views on opening of St. Clair street from Stanton avenue to McCully street; also on opening Virginia avenue from Oneida street to Shaler's line; also on opening Stanton avenue from Butler street to Hiland avenue. The reports were approved.

Mr. Aull presented a number of ordinances recommended by the Survey Committee of the Councils which had failed to pass. The ordinances were recommitted.

The various standing committees reported their organization.

THE CITY PRINTING.

Mr. Aull, from the Printing Committee, presented the report of the committee awarding the contracts for printing to the *Dispatch* and *Freiheit's Freund*. The report was received and filed.

Mr. Aull moved that the report be adopted. He then presented a protest from Mr. Bauer, proprietor of the *Volksblatt*, against the award of the contract to the *Freiheit's Freund*, which was read by the chair.

The reasons set forth by Mr. Bauer in his protest are that the awarding of said contract was contrary to the Wallace act, which requires all city contracts to be awarded to the "lowest responsible bidder." In making that award, he claims, the committee failed to take into consideration all the circumstances of the case; that the question of circulation had not even been alluded to in the advertisement for proposals; that at the meeting of the Printing Committee it was asserted, but not proved, that the *Freiheits Freund* had a much larger circulation than the *Volksblatt*, and "even if such was the case it would be the result of a monopoly based on the official advertisements possessed by the *Freiheits Freund* for years past;" that if circumstances are to be taken into consideration at all, then *all* the circumstances connected with the several applicants and their bids should be considered and a conclusion should not be arrived at based upon the single circumstance of a larger circulation to the exclusion of other important circumstances. The protest concludes with the remark that "the taxpayers cannot remain indifferent to an attempt of squandering their hard-earned pennies to the extent of about two thousand dollars."

Mr. Aull said that the committee were unanimous in their action in the matter of awards, and that the award was based on circulation.

Mr. Foley did not think the award of the contract to the *Freund* was fair. The clause in the ordinances relating to the character of the bidder was for the purpose of keeping out irresponsible sheets, and he claimed that the *Volksblatt*, a responsible paper and the lowest bidder, had been unjustly excluded. This action, on the part of the Printing Committee, if approved by Councils, would add several thousand dollars to the municipal expenses. He called for the ayes and nays on the motion to adopt the report, and the call was sustained.

The Clerk then called the roll, resulting as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Aull, Conway, Flinn, Fox, Ferson, Helmold, Kettenberg, Mears, Moore, Nantker, Nisbet, Powers, Rahauser, Rott, Torrence, Vocamp, Negley—17.

Nays—Messrs. Clark, Coll, Danler, Fritz, Finnerty, Foley, Hughes, Lemmer, McCafferty, Reynolds, Roth, Wainwright—12.

The chair announced that the report was approved.

Select Council business was taken up, and in all the action of that branch C. C. concurred.

Mr. Aull presented three ordinances, which were laid over by the old Council, all of which were recommitted.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Mr. Fox presented a set of resolutions urging our citizens to co-operate with the people of Philadelphia in making the Centennial Exposition a success, and providing for the appointment of a committee of seven on arrangements and other business pertaining to the said Centennial. Adopted.

Adjourned.

Meeting of the Coal Exchange.

A meeting of the Coal Exchange was held yesterday for the purpose of appointing committee to visit Washington City and confer with the Committee of Commerce in relation to the dams which it is proposed to build between this city and Wheeling.

The meeting was called to order with President Walton in the chair, and Addison Lysle acting as Secretary.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to visit Washington and confer with the authorities in relation to the dam which is to be constructed at the foot of Brunot Island during the coming summer, and the thirteen dams between this city and Wheeling.

The committee is empowered to use their influence in opposition to the building of the dams.

The Chair appointed George Miller, Addison Lysle and James M. Schoonmaker as the committee.

A Remarkable Cure.

One of the most remarkable cures from blindness on record. Mr. Heaton Luse, of Carmichael, Greene county, Pa., had a cataract removed from his eye by Dr. Sadler, of this city, and in eight days thereafter was able to read the papers, though before he was totally blind to everything but light. Although the eyeball was cut open and the cataract removed Mr. Luse declares that he has since experienced no pain.

School of Design.

The friends and patrons of the Pittsburgh School of Design for Women are requested to meet at the rooms, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue, fourth floor, this afternoon, at three o'clock, to hear a statement of its present condition, and to advise with the Board as to the best means of maintaining it in its present state of usefulness.

SUSPECTED OF MURDER

Another Arrest in Connection With the Youngstown Tragedy.

Officer Victor Herb arrested a man last evening at the Young Men's Home, on Duquesne way, on suspicion that he is the tramp who murdered the girl Lizzie Grombaucher, last Friday, near Youngstown, Ohio. The prisoner, who gave his name as James Logan, has been in the city only two days, and his movements have been such as to excite suspicion. He was traced to the South Side, where he exchanged the clothing he had on for an entire suit belonging to a puddler named Costlit. Afterward he came over to the Home, where he was arrested. He was taken to the Central Station, where he stated that he came from Arlington, Ohio, but had recently been working at his trade, that of a puddler, at Chautauqua. He also said he had been sent to the Workhouse, from Titusville, for ninety days, and that he was discharged from that institution last Wednesday. It is said that he exhibited considerable excitement upon hearing some one reading about the murder, and that he snatched the paper away from the person who held it, saying that he would read it for himself. Having secured the paper he put it in his pocket and walked away. Upon being asked if he had been in Youngstown lately he hesitated before answering the question, and at last said that he had been there once in the course of his lifetime. Logan is, we believe, the fourth or fifth man who has been arrested on suspicion in connection with the murder.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

JACK LENNARD, an Allegheny vagrant, was sent for six months to the Workhouse yesterday.

JAMES SAWYER fell from a buggy on Penn avenue, near Thirty-fifth street, Sunday night, breaking one of his legs.

THE laborers on the Brownsville avenue improvement have struck because of the failure of the contractors to pay them.

THE house of Mr. John O. Petty, on Scott street, was visited last evening by a sneak thief, who got away with an overcoat.

MISS TAGGART, a teacher in the Mount Washington school, has been prosecuted for assault and battery, for whipping a very bad boy.

A PORTION of the old Pittsburgh Bolt Works at Frankstown, Twenty-third ward, is in operation turning out some specialties in iron.

B. C. HOFF, in jail on a charge of barratry, having become insane, was ordered to the Dixmont Hospital yesterday by Judge Sterrett.

THE wife of Mr. Henry Meyer, member of the Select Council from the Thirty-second ward, died yesterday morning of inflammation of the lungs.

THE towboat Fearless has engaged one thousand tons of steel rails, manufactured by the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, for Johnsonville, Tennessee.

THE muddy streets remind one of the elegantly furnished apartment of the Milesian, in which one's fut would sink kna-dape in the carpiting, sure.

CAPTAIN TYSON entered upon his duties as Sealer of Weights and Measures yesterday. He has appointed as deputies Messrs. B. F. Kuntz and J. D. Becker.

THE eldest son of Mr. Estep, of the firm of Estep & Stewart, glass manufacturers, of the South Side, while working at the factory fell off a barrel and broke his arm.

AT the Alliance rooms, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, a temperance experience meeting will be held this evening at half-past seven o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

THOMAS DILLON was run over by a furniture wagon yesterday morning, on Pike street, and severely injured, one of his ribs being broken. The team was running away when the accident occurred.

THE house of Moses Chess, on the Washington pike, about three miles from the city, was destroyed by fire about five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The particulars of the conflagration could not be obtained.

TEN heavily loaded freight trains arrived from the West by the Pan Handle road, yesterday afternoon. The movement of freight on this road since the first of January exceeds that of any one month during last year.

MR. B. M. HARE, son of Rev. G. M. Hare, formerly of McKeesport, is visiting his brother-in-law, United States Commissioner Gamble. Mr. Hare is Deputy State Treasurer of Illinois, and has been to New York city paying off a part of the State debt.

YESTERDAY a hearing was had, before Mayor McCarthy, in the case of John Clemens and John Stokeley, charged by A. D. Shaffer with the larceny of five dollars' worth of lumber from the South Side Planing Mill a short time since. The defendants were committed for trial.

RESIDENTS in the lower part of Allegheny city complain of a case of lack of judgment in the distribution of alms by the Relief Society over there. A widow with a sick child was sent to one of the officers and was given a peck of cornmeal, a quart of molasses and a pound of coffee.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 6 had a still alarm of fire on Saturday evening. A bed and bedding were damaged in a house in Bloomfield. The alarm from box 42 yesterday morning was occasioned by the burning of soot in the house No. 270 Fifth avenue, owned by C. Magee, Esq., and occupied by Dr. Batten.

THE Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania I. O. O. F. will hold special sessions on January 28th at Newport, Perry county; January 31st, at Pittsburgh; February 1st, at Sligo, Clarion county, and February 3d, at Sunbury, to admit Past Grands to membership in the Grand Lodge and to exemplify the work of the order.

THE temperance women of the Alliance and Union have resolved to organize the children in a temperance army. The following ladies and gentlemen constitute a committee on organization: Rev. Jennings, Rev. Humphries, Rev. Knox, Mrs. Londoss, Mrs. Allan, Mrs. Gormley, Mrs. Snively and Miss Haller.

PEOPLE who have suffered from high rents in past years should be in no hurry about making up their minds to submit to the imposition another year. The reduction in rentals will not be less than 20 per cent., and those who contract to pay last year's rates through fear of not finding suitable houses are simply foolish.

THE Xantha base ball club have reorganized for the coming season, and the following players have been selected: George Keenan, 1st b.; Wm. Graham, 2d b.; Charles Jackson, 3d b.; Daniel Zoller, l. f.; Moore Phillips, r. f.; Samuel McSherry, c. f.; John Guise, s. s.; George Keenan, captain. The catcher and pitcher have not yet been selected.

THE friends and patrons of the Pittsburgh School of Design for Women are respectfully requested to meet at the rooms, corner of Sixth avenue and Wood street, this afternoon at three o'clock, to hear statements of its present condition and to advise with the Board of Directors as to ways and means of continuing it in its present state of usefulness.

IN our report of the Saturday morning session of the Teachers' Institute, there is an error as follows: "It is a common noun, because it means but one." Part of the report here was omitted by the compositor. It should be: "Queen is a common noun, because it is a general name: singular number, because it means but one." The solo, "Last Rose of Summer," was sung by Miss McCullough.

ON Friday night last the residence of a Mr. Grim, in Bloomfield, was broken into by thieves and several things taken by them, including thirty-three dollars in money, a twenty dollar watch, two gold breastpins and some linen handkerchiefs. Suspicion rested upon two individuals named Chris. Heinrich and Chris. Wunderlich, and Sunday night patrolman N. S. Snyder arrested them. An information for burglary has been made against them and they were committed for a hearing.

THE report of Health Physician Cole for the week ending the 23d inst. shows the following deaths to have occurred in Allegheny: Apoplexy, 1; congestion of the brain, 1; capillary bronchitis, 1; Bright's disease, 1; cancer, 2; consumption, 2; convulsions, 2; typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 3; marasmus, 1; meningitis, 1; pneumonia, 1; pericarditis, 1; perotonitis, 1; still birth, 1. Total, 20. Seven of these were under five years of age and two were over seventy. Males, 12; females, 8. White, 18; colored, 2.

JAMES MCDONALD and a woman who is represented as his wife were yesterday committed sixty days to the Workhouse, as suspicious characters, by Deputy Mayor Hoerr. On Saturday afternoon officer Herb observed McDonald coming out of a store on Carson street, South Side, and after handing a package to a woman who was standing on the sidewalk, they separated and passed down Seventeenth street. The officer arrested them. The package contained samples of button gaiters, with the owner's name stamped upon them. The owner was apprised, but after identifying the property refused to prosecute the prisoners.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Maggie Mitchell made her first appearance this season, at the Opera House, last evening, and had a house full of the best kind of people. The play was "Little Barefoot," with Miss Mitchell as *Amry* and Mr. William Harris as *William Peace*. Of the former it is hardly necessary to write anything, as "everybody who is anybody" has seen, laughed at and been pleased by it. She is the same as always; and her antics just as mirth-provoking and her pathos as tear-compelling as ever. Mr. Harris is a very pleasing actor, and of fine appearance. The company, as was to have been anticipated, were completely *au fait* in their several characters, and the performance went along as smoothly as could have been desired. Maggie was very warmly received, and complimented with a call before the curtain at the end of each act. Mr. Harris was also favored with considerable applause, and Mr. Irving was welcomed by a host of old friends.

This evening the "Pearl of Savoy" will be presented; and at the matinee to-morrow, "Little Barefoot" will be repeated. A word of advice to the public—get seats in advance, as the house will be crowded every night.

Barry Sullivan.

Barry Sullivan, the tragedian, is to play at the Opera House next week, and will be supported by Miss Effie E. Ellsler. The Toledo *Blade* of the 22d inst. says: "The *Ophelia* of Miss Effie Ellsler was a gem of purest ray serene. It was exquisitely tender, so true to nature and sweet withal, that one regretted that Shakspeare's had only given such brief glimpses of the character. Her mad scene was nearly perfect, and touched every heart. She sang the music of the part with a wonderful pathos and sweetness."

Lottie at Library Hall.

Lottie, a lady as yet unknown to our people, will give them a chance to judge of her merits, as she is announced to appear at Library Hall on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The Buffalo *Daily Courier* says: "Uncle Tom's Cabin does not seem to have lost its favor or popularity—more than two hundred people being turned away from St. James' Hall last evening, unable to gain admittance. Long before the rise of the curtain every seat was occupied. The performance was one of rare smoothness and entitles the company to the foremost rank. To particularize would be unjust, as each and every member proved to be an artist of ability, which fact was not unnoticed by the audience. This company, collected together with the view of presenting no other drama, cannot be said to have an equal, and deserve the success achieved in this and other cities."

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Lurline, the woman-fish, astonished everybody by her wonderful performances in the water at Trimble's, last night. She was ably assisted by Watson. The other members of the company gave a splendid olio. It will be repeated to-night.

Citizens' Meeting.

There was a meeting at Wood's Run last night of citizens of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, to take action looking to relief from burdensome taxation. Some resolutions favoring the two-thirds valuation in vogue in the rural wards of this city were adopted. The main object of the meeting was developed, however, before it closed. Parties favoring Bill 24 were present, and introduced resolutions in favor of that measure, which, after an exciting discussion, were adopted. Major Ross made a vigorous speech against the bill, and Mr. Golden supported it. These two gentlemen were on the point of settling their difficulties by a personal encounter, but were prevented from so doing by the interference of friends.

Kicked to Death.

Harry Hamilton, a young son of Mrs. Archibald Hamilton, residing on Neville Island, was killed Sunday afternoon by being kicked by a horse. The boy had taken a couple of horses to the river, and after returning he was kicked by one of them at the stable door, and as his skull was crushed, the probabilities are that death ensued immediately. The father of the boy was run over and killed on Federal street about a year ago. The Coroner received no notice, and did not hold an inquest.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homeopathic preparations is at George W. Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Headache.

It is an established fact that the extract of cranberries and hemp combined by Dr. Miller, 27 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., permanently cures the most obstinate cases of dyspeptic, nervous or sick headache, and is an absolute specific for Neuralgia and Nervousness. Prepared in pills. Fifty cents a box. Sent by mail. R. E. Sellers & Co., 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TTHS

WATCHING THE BESSEMER PROCESS.

A Flame and Din Hideous Enough for Hell's.

[Correspondence of the New York World.]

A staircase in the rear leads up to a floor almost on a level with the foundry cupola furnaces, into whose fiery maws workmen continually toss big wooden bowlsful of coal, coke, iron and limestone. These cupolas are circular, about six feet in diameter, with six tuyeres of an aggregate area of two hundred square inches. The method of charging them is this: The bed of the charge is formed of some fifty-four hundred pounds of fuel, upon which is laid some three and a half tons of pig iron. A second bed of fourteen hundred pounds of fuel is then laid, and three more tons of pig iron added. These alternate charges of fuel and pig iron continue until the cupola is filled, and it is kept thus filled to the charging door continually. A small quantity of limestone is added occasionally, acting as a flux. The cupolas will melt one hundred thousand pounds of iron in nine consecutive hours, and will hold five tons during the first few charges, but as the hearth becomes filled with slag the capacity is decreased and the furnaces require to be oftener tapped. In the cupolas, then, the first stage of the Bessemer process—the decarbonization of the pig iron—is accomplished. Emptied now from the cupolas into enormous ladles of several tons capacity, the liquefied mass is from them poured into trenches which lead to the mouth of the huge converters (each holding five tons), which swing like kettles on axes just above their centers. Brilliant pyrotechnics appear. Gaseous explosions from the hot streams toss showers of sparks high among the beams and pillars. The hissing of these molten rivulets is louder than that of a thousand serpents.

Decarbonized, the iron is useless. The next step in the process is to recarbonize it to an exact degree, thus making steel of it. For this purpose some smaller spiegeleisen furnaces have been charged with highly carbonized iron imported from Belgium, and certain portions of their contents are now emptied into each of the converters. Almost instantaneously the commingling of the elements takes place, and a blast of air from the fan completes the fusion, as the converters are turned upright with their mouths under the projections of neighboring chimneys. The flames and din which issue from these nozzles for a few minutes are hideous enough are hell's. Suddenly the blast ceases. The fusion is complete. The steel broth is made. Each condenser turns down its opens nozzle and pours out a Vesuvian flood into ladles waiting below over what are called the ingot-beds. These beds are sunken circles in the earth. Around their rims are set rows of moulds, shaped like long tin pails, each intended to hold just about the quantity of steel needed to make a rail. The ladles, affixed to the ends of powerful cranes, swing around these circles, depositing in each mould its portion. Cooling, the several portions form the steel ingots, which are transported to the rolling mill hard by, reheated white, and passed between rollers after rollers until elongated and shaped they become rails.

POLITICAL.

General.

The Tuscarawas, O., *Advocate* has at the head of its columns this ticket: For President, James G. Blaine: for Vice President, Rutherford B. Hayes.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says that when the rebel prisoners were released from Camp Morton, in that city, at the close of the war, they passed resolutions thanking General Hovey, the District Commander, and the officers in immediate command of the camp, for the uniformly kind treatment which they received. Similar resolutions were passed by the "Johnnies" held at Camp Chase, Columbus, O., expressing their gratitude to Col. Granville Moody for his humane care. Carry this news to Ben. Hill.

A Columbus, Ohio, letter says: "Well, just mention Tilden to an Ohio Democrat if you want to bring about an explosion not unlike dynamite in the immediateness of its results. Tilden's portrait graces the walls of the Democratic Central Committee rooms, but its face is turned to the wall."

The Nashville *American* remarks: "It needs no argument to satisfy those at all familiar with the course of Mr. Thurman in the last two campaigns in Ohio that he cannot lead the Democracy of that State to victory. This is a sufficient reason why Southern Democrats do not desire his nomination for the Presidency."

The Iron Trade.

[From the New York Tribune.]

There appears to be no change for the better in the condition of the iron trade. A large proportion of the furnaces and mills throughout the country remain idle, and few of the manufacturers who have had the courage to stand up against the pressure of the hard times and run their works find a balance on the profit side of their books, now that they come to figure up the results of the year's business. If they have earned running expenses they count themselves fortunate. The hopes entertained last summer of a revival of trade in the fall have proved illusive, and the disappointed ironmasters, tired of looking forward from spring to fall and from fall to spring for the long-delayed renewal of activity, begin to fear that there is nothing in store for them next year, and to cease to peer into the future for encouraging signs. The depression is felt in all the iron producing districts to a nearly equal degree. The new industries of Alabama and Tennessee suffer as severely as the old establishments of Pennsylvania. In Missouri and Illinois there is said to be a little more doing, but not enough to make a noteworthy exception to the prevailing rule. No upward turn in prices has occurred. The market continues weak and is oppressed by the large stocks at the furnaces or in the hands of dealers. We hear of recent sales of pig metal at the lowest figure known for the past twenty years.

It is cold comfort when a man is sick to tell him that all his neighbors are down with the same disease; and yet it may console him somewhat to reflect that he was no more careless than the rest of the community, and is not, therefore, punished for an exceptional transgression of nature's laws. Our iron men have the consolation, such as it is, of knowing that if they sinned against the laws of trade by over-producing and by a too great increase of manufacturing facilities, their rivals in England, Scotland and Belgium did the same thing and are suffering the same effects. The iron trade in Europe is as flat as it is in the United States, and just as hopeless of an early recuperation.

Is there any remedy for this state of things? Patient waiting will in the end bring about a cure. There are too many furnaces and rolling mills in the country, but the time will come—and it is not very far off, we think—when there will be work for all of them. A vigorous young country like ours never stands still long. It stops now and then to take breath, but it starts on again with renewed energy. Its breathing spells may last two or three years, but in the life of a nation a year is only as a minute in the short span of human existence. Before the close of the century our 40,000,000 of inhabitants will have increased to 60,000,000. For the added 20,000,000 there must be thousands of miles of railroads built, thousands of iron bridges, thousands of iron ships, hundreds of thousands of dwellings, shops and stores, all consuming iron in its countless forms. Especially is it to be noted as a fact full of hope for the future that the use of iron in architecture is as yet only in its infancy. But for the present, our manufacturers have outrun the needs of the country. Production outstrips consumption. They mistook the spasmodic business activity that preceded the panic of 1873 for healthful, persistent energy. Many now look despairingly upon their fireless furnace stacks, and others regard with no more cheerful feelings the fast accumulating piles of metal unsold, and unsalable at remunerative prices. They must learn the lesson of patient waiting. The steadily increasing wants of our growing population will soon make a better market. Demand must one day overtake supply, and when it does it will be a steady, sure demand.

ANDERSONVILLE PRISON LIFE.

How the Boys Voted for Lincoln, and What Became of the Ballots.

A popular conductor on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, who was in the Union army, and was captured by the rebels and confined in the Andersonville prison pen for some time, and whose health was ruined by the hardships of his imprisonment, relates how the boys voted for President Lincoln in the fall of 1864. No printed tickets were to be had in the prison pen, and the boys decided to use beans for ballots—white for Lincoln and black for McClelland. Our popular conductor, Andy Glenn, was appointed one of the judges, and they went around and collected the beans from the boys, and all of them, with three or four exceptions, were white. Then the judges sat down and performed the laborious task of counting the beans. This done, a bright idea struck the judges—for bright ideas do sometimes strike judges of elections as well as other people, and they concluded that, inasmuch as the ballot-boxes had not been stuffed, or the judges either, they might cook the ballots (beans) and inflate themselves. This was agreed to all around and the beans were cooked, and the judges, Andy among them, continued to eat the "Lincoln votes" until they were perfectly aldermanic in their proportions. Even at this late day Andy loves to think of that, the only "square" meal he had for several months, and is of the opinion that the heavy vote for Lincoln in the Andersonville prison was a benefit to himself at least, whether it helped elect "Uncle Abe" or not.—*Dayton Journal.*

Technical Education.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In the same spirit of good fellowship, as a worker in the public schools of our city, and having a deep interest in the prosperity of the Western University and all other high institutions of learning, as well as the lower schools throughout the country, allow me to reply as briefly as I can to our good friend and able educator, George Wood, L. L. D., on the above subject.

We begin with Napoleon as did our friend, and shall quote his exact language, as to the value he placed upon technical education.

"One day the Emperor, while still first Consul, paid a visit to the college at Campiegne, and questioned some of the elder pupils as to what they intended to do on leaving college. 'The Government,' said he, 'pays considerable sums to educate these young men; and, when their studies are ended, none of them, except those who enter the army, are of any use to the country. Nearly all of them remain at home, a burden to their families which they out to aid. This shall continue no longer. I have just visited the great manufacturing establishments in the north, and the larger workshops of Paris. I everywhere found foremen clever in the manual labor of their trades, but scarcely one among them able to draw the outlines, or make the most simple calculations of a machine, to convey his ideas by a sketch or a written description. This is a great defect, and I will here provide the means for remedying it. There must be no more Latin here (that will be learned in the lyceums about to be organized), but the study of trades, with so much theory as is necessary for their progress; by this course we shall obtain well-taught foremen for our manufactories.'"

My object in quoting the above is to show the stress put upon industrial education by the keen-eyed statesman and rulers of the civilized nations of the world, in order to promote industry, stimulate the arts and sciences, and increase the wealth of the nation. There can be no doubt in the mind of any candid reader, who has given the subject of political economy any attention, that if this country expects to compete successfully in the markets of the civilized world, she must do as England, France, Germany and other European nations are doing—establish industrial schools in which her work people—her wealth producing element—may be prepared for a systematic and intelligent development of her wealth from the great storehouse of nature, through her manufacturing and agricultural industries. Let political economists talk as they please about the "balance of trade" in commerce, the fundamental principle of political economy consists in the ability of the work-people of a nation to overcome the resistance of nature by the aid of labor-saving machinery in digging the treasures from her mines, and converting them into forms of beauty and utility to supply the demands of the world; and the intelligence of her agriculturists in restoring her impoverished and over-worked lands, that we may be able to supply our own people with produce and grain, and have always a large surplus for exportation. The tree trade nations have long since recognized this principle, and as a consequence France, England and Germany are sending their superior and more finished materials and fabrics into this country, to outsell our own goods, in spite of "tariffs."

Last year Pittsburgh voted away her right to protection by tariff, and she must now protest in some other way, or let the grass which has already sprung up in many places over our manufacturing sites and business streets continue to grow in undisturbed beauty, while manufacturing capitalists will seek a more congenial clime. Is it too wide of the mark to say that Pittsburgh has now ten thousand less population than she had in 1870, and that Wheeling, Bellaire and other neighboring towns have secured a great portion of our iron and glass trade, through the apathy of our own people? Let us, as a city, wake up to the fact that, in our day and in our times, competition is keen—that the railroad, telegraph and ocean steamer have equalized the markets of the world, and that we must now look to the excellence and beauty of our articles, if we expect to compete with our sister cities, States and nations. This can be done more effectually, and will secure prompter returns, on the principle of "protecting" by establishing industrial schools, than in any other way; and just so long as this nation neglects to "protect" in this way, so far will we fall behind in the race of the nations for material wealth and prosperity.

Theoretical technology and industrial education are by no means synonymous expressions; we entirely concur with the doctor on this point, and we are glad the learned gentlemen appreciates the difference. The former, in the very nature of the case, presumes a liberal academical education, and maturity of mind before entering upon the courses; and for this reason, will always be beyond the reach of the masses. These schools are intended more especially to send out well educated and thoroughly disciplined civil engineers, architects, &c. Industrial schools are to be placed very near our ward schools, and in addition to the excellent course in the common branches in these schools, a two years course in drawing, chemistry, physics and mathematics is all of the theoretical training that would be necessary in connection with the practice in the shops. This course could be provided in our high schools. They are to supply the place of the "apprentice system," which has almost ceased to exist in all nations, and they should be as accessible to the masses as our ward schools are. That this is the case in Europe, the following quotation from a report on the Industrial School at Creuzot, France, amply proves:

"The schools, which were opened in 1841 with ninety-one children, contained 4,065 in 1866, of whom 2,219 were boys; the entire number of children at Creuzot, between the ages of five and fifteen, being 4,638 at the same period. There are eleven schoolmasters, under a chief director, in the boys schools, and the girls are taught by eleven *sœurs*."

We introduce the above to show from actual facts that what Dr. Woods intimates that but "three or four per cent. of our children would be benefited" cannot be supported by the facts from those countries in which these schools are already well established and in successful operation.

We are not in favor of establishing these schools in connection with the University, High School or any other institution unless it be simply accepting a building site from the Central Board of Education or the trustees of the Western University; nor are we in favor of entailing a local tax on our citizens for its support, in whole, or in part, save as a State institution. And we hope that the friends of the University, the friends of the High School, the citizens of Pittsburgh generally, and the local press will unite on one common ground in their endeavors to secure a portion of any appropriation that may be made by the Legislature, for our own city. If we do not we shall be compelled to pay our share of the taxes, no matter where they are located.

Mr. Editor, with your indulgence, in the event of your publishing this, we shall suggest a plan for a commencement in another, and, so far as we are concerned, a final paper on the subject. It is a subject of a vast importance to our city, and should be thoroughly discussed, *pro* and *con*, in order, if possible, to secure a "union of mind," and then the establishment of industrial schools in our city will only be a question of time. D.

Cremation in Italy.

The flurry of popular excitement over the question of burning or burying the dead, which existed a year or two ago, has died out, but there is a probability of its revival, since the burning process was tried practically at Milan, in Italy, on Saturday. In a cemetery in that city a pavilion for cremation had been constructed, and the 15th day of January was fixed upon for burning the mortal remains of the late Chevalier Albert Keller, who thus has the honor of being the first cremated Christian of modern times. A brief description of the arrangements, found in an Italian paper, says that it is erected on an altar in the pavilion, and consists of a large cas. iron cylinder, in which 200 jets of gas were to burn, causing a temperature of about 1,000 degrees Reaumur. It is estimated that a human body can be entirely reduced to ashes in the space of one hour. There is no explanation of the method by which fresh air is supplied to the cylinder as the oxygen is consumed, but this is probably provided for. If the apparatus was contrived on scientific principles, and if the experiment proved a success, there can be little doubt that other cemeteries, in different parts of the world, will take steps to imitate the Milanese example.

At Martin's Ferry, Belmont county, O., the best coal is now delivered at $1 75 per load of 33⅓ bushels.

STATE NEWS.

Allentown turkeys die of apoplexy.

The Y. M. C. A. of Erie have a fine museum.

The York *Daily Telegram* has suspended.

Small-pox is reported in various parts of Erie county.

The oil well near Johnstown, is down nine hundred feet.

Green wood is selling in Union City for one dollar per cord, delivered.

A general reduction of rents is reported from different portions of the State.

Several cases of cholera morbus of a malignant form have lately occurred in Erie.

The *Warren County Press*, Youngsville, has made its last impression on the public mind.

The new Odd Fellows' Hall at Glen Hope, Clearfield county, will be dedicated on the 29th inst.

The failure of a prominent cheese manufacturer at Venango, Crawford county, is announced.

Mrs. Cathrine Savage, aged ninety seven, was among the guests at a recent wedding in Luzerne county.

John Donley, Sr., of Greene county, aged seventy-three, recently walked twenty miles in five hours.

A wagon-box fell upon and killed a five-year-old son of John Miller, at Oregon, Luzerne county, last week.

Miss Mary Williams, burned so severely at Lancaster on the 21st inst., has since died from the effects of her injuries.

To be in style in Edinboro, Erie county, you must go about with your jaws tied up. Everybody there does it. Mumps.

The next meeting of the American Social Science Association will be held in Philadelphia toward the end of May.

Three negro brothers were arrested at Mechanicsburg for perjury. If they escape conviction—per jury—they will be lucky.

Mr. John Gibson, of Rome township, Crawford county, was thrown from a wagon on the night of the 22d inst., and instantly killed.

A man named Masters, of Jefferson county, is represented to have fallen heir to a fortune in Saxony reaching into the millions.

General Latta says that it will be an indispensible requisite for regiments ordered to the Centennial that they have a regimental uniform.

A two-year-old boy of Mrs. Jannot, of East Fairfield, Crawford county, was scalded to death last week by falling into a pan of boiling water.

Titusville will be ten years old as an incorporated chartered city, February 22, and proposes to celebrated that event in an appropriate manner.

It is the opinion of some of the best informed Philadelphia papers that there will be tramps enough in that city by May to eat the whole Centennial up.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Saturday publishes over a page of names of British exhibitors at the Centennial, exclusive of the fine arts, horticulture and live stock.

A little child of William Burkheimer, of Millville, Cambria county, was so badly scalded by the upsetting of a pot of hot coffee, last week, as to cause its death.

Two notes of $100 each were disposed of at an assignee's sale in Karns City, Thursday. The purchaser found the name of a "scrip up" man on the backs and is $199 80 ahead.

The Grand Jury of Dauphin county recommend that the County Commissioners appropriate $3,000 for the completion of that eye-sore, the Harrisburg soldiers' monument.

Joseph Wilson, aged seventy-three, of Wrightsville, York, county, died suddenly on Thursday of apoplexy. He was one of the oldest residents of the town, and had served in the Legislature.

Rev. William P. Orrick, dean of Christ Cathedral, Reading, has been elected rector of St. John's church, Georgetown, D. C. Mr. Orrick has not yet signified his acceptance of his election.

The Court of Quarter Sessions in York is now engaged in the trial of Michael Salone, charged with killing his father last July, in Monaghan township. The details of the case were published at the time of the murder.

A little daughter of Jacob Hiller, residing at Columbia, was badly, if not fatally burnt, on Saturday evening last, by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. The lamp was accidently upset and resulted in the above mishap.

In Clay township, Huntingdon county, about seven years ago, a family named Cornelius was blessed with boy-triplets who are growing up very sturdy, and their handsome appearance is the delight of all who see them.

In Huntingdon, Mr. Wesley W. Gary, who has spent his entire lifetime in the study of magnets, has invented a composition which completely nullifies the power of a magnet when desirable. It is the discovery of an art long lost.

Joseph Umstead, about fifty-seven years of age, was found dead at his residence near Crooked Hill, below Pottstown, on the 18th. He had been living alone for some time, having driven all the members of his family away.

John F. Conley went to Lancaster from his rural home, and, after drawing $700 from bank, went on a spree with two of "the boys." When he got sober his $700 had disappeared, and he had his companions arrested on suspicion of robbing him.

A little girl of two years, daughter of a man named McCardle, was burned to death in West Indiana on the 14th inst. The house, a frame, was set on fire by the explosion of a lamp, and the little girl, who was sleeping in the second story, perished in the flames.

A drunken typo named Bryant disputed the right of way with a locomotive on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Franklin, on Monday last. It is hardly necessary to say that steam and iron got the best of whisky power; but it is thought that Bryant will recover.

Mr. George Loller, "the old lamp-lighter" of Philadelphia, died at midnight on Tuesday, at the age of sixty-six. The deceased was employed in the capacity of lamplighter for over twenty-two years, during which time he has never been known to miss a night's duty.

Blair county is disposed to blow over a ten-year-old boy in that district who weighs 118 pounds. Summitville, in this county, can trot (or waddle) out a fifteen year-old girl who weighs nearly 400 pounds, and she is gaining rapidly in adipose.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

Dr. N. D. Brisbine has been arrested in Lancaster on a charge of causing the death of Miss Mary Busser, by procuring an abortion. The Doctor denies the charge, and says the young woman was alone to blame, he having been called in to attend her after the mischief had been done.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: Erie county abounds in aged persons. In our city we have Mrs. Dobbins and Mrs. Weathersby, each in her 96th year, and in the different boroughs, villages and townships, there are a goodly number whose ages vary from 99 to 100. Mr. Foote, of Summit, has reached his 90th year.

The Commissioners of Montgomery county propose to keep a sharp watch on the road juries during the present year, with a view of cutting down expenses somewhat in that line. The county accounts show that in 1875 the large sum of $45,000 was paid out of the county treasury; the outstanding bills of this kind will run the figures up to over $50,000.

Judge Curry, one of the associate judges of Montour county, died last week. He was a descendant of one of the primitive settlers. His grandfather was killed and scalped by the Indians on the river between Danville and Northumberland. His grandmother was taken prisoner at the same time but escaped by creeping inside a hollow log while the Indians were sleeping.

Recently while Peter Kissinger, of Kratz, Dauphin county, was engaged in butchering, his daughter, aged fifteen, fell into a kettle of boiling lard that had just been lifted from the fire. In her efforts to escape from the boiling mass she upset the kettle, pouring the hot, seething fluid over the lower portion of her person. She was terribly scalded, but it is believed not fatally.

The Titusville *Courier* says: At Espyville, this county, an epidemic is prevailing and although no deaths have occurred, yet it is attended by a great amount of suffering, and in several instances life has been despaired of. The disease appears to be an affection of the liver and kidneys, in many cases being attended with severe vomiting. Many families are still prostrated but are in a fair way of recovery.

Last Wednesday was a bad day for Berks county, for on that day she lost a number of prominent citizens by death. Elijah De Turck, of Kutztown, aged sixty-seven; Daniel K. Potteiger, of Bernville; John D. Stitzell, of Ontelaunee; William Mervine, Sr., of Shoemakersville, aged seventy-five; Henry Becker, of Richmond township; Gideon Sontag of Hamburg, and Milton Nyce, of Hamburg, all died on that day.

Jonathan Palmer, son of Jonathan Palmer, a Colonel in the Revolutionary army, and for half a century a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, died in that city on the 21st instant, aged eighty-six years. He was a native of Stonington, Connecticut, and in the war of 1812 a volunteer defender of his native place against a British frigate, sloop of war and a gun brig under command of Commodore Hardy, and he personally nailed to the flag staff the American flag after it had been shot down by the British bullets. The American force, consisting only of twenty or thirty men and two guns, beat off the assailants, disabled one ship and repulsed with considerable slaughter a subsequent boat attack. Mr. Palmer commenced business in Philadelphia in 1820, and only retired in consequence of his advanced age.

A singular illustration of the danger of impersonal personalities has been afforded in Pottsville. The *Miners' Journal* inadvertently stated that there was a man in that place who had been drunk for thirty-five years. The editor was thereupon called to account by at least twenty different persons, who insisted that the item was a personal attack upon them. The man he really referred to, says the editor, "is sharp enough to keep his mouth shut about it, but keeps on drinking just as if not a word had been said."

Father McLoughlin, of St. Aloysius Catholic church, Pottstown, hearing that some of the females of his congregation were given to flirting on the street, disguised himself and went out to try it. He drew out his handkerchief and, waving it, soon had the pleasure of receiving a number of flirting signals in return. Then, under the light of a gas lamp, he revealed himself to some of the girls, causing them to flee from the wrath which they did not escape in his Sunday sermon. He thinks he will be able to break the members of his congregation from flirting.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

The Erie boot and shoe factory is now running on full time. A large number of workmen are employed.

Work on the Miami Valley Narrow Gauge Railway, from Cincinnati to Xenia, will begin early in the spring.

The estimated cost of running the Allentown, Pa., Iron Works is eight hundred thousand dollars per year.

The *Chronicle* says there is a cigar maker in Allentown, Pa., who has made in the last eighteen years no less than one million five hundred thousand cigars.

Herr Krupp, the Prussian iron founder, has discovered a means of utilizing the slag of iron furnaces by converting it into "silicate cotton," to be used as a clothing for steam boilers and steam pipes, to prevent loss of heat. A blast of steam, water, or air is forced into the steam of viscous slag as it runs from the furnace, when it assumes a fibrous form and appearance, somewhat similar to that of spun glass. Having thus successfully applied it, and found it to be a very convenient way for utilizing the slag from his blast furnaces, Krupp has arranged for its introduction into England.

A Wonderful Wheat Country.

[From the Portland Oregonian.]

We have been in the habit of supposing that the Wallamet Valley was the greatest wheat growing country on the habitable globe, and have felt like indulging in an indefinite amount of vainglorious boasting over the record of fields producing fifty bushels or more to the acre, and whole farms averaging thirty-five or forty bushels. But our beautiful valley and our farmers must look to their laurels henceforth. From a gentleman of undoubted veracity, carefulness and accuracy, we receive some information concerning wheat raising in Eastern Washington Territory which surpasses the best showing we remember to have seen in this part of the country.

C. Maier, living near the base of the Blue Mountains, in Walla Walla Valley, in 1873, raised on a sixty-acre field 4,020 bushels of wheat, an average of 67 bushels to the acre; and in 1875 from a sixty-acre tract, 3,420 bushels, or 57 bushels to the acre.

Mr. Masterson, residing four miles south of Walla Walla, raised on ten acres 850 bushels—85 bushels to the acre.

Mr. Kennedy, whose farm is on Dry creek, six miles from Walla Walla, harvested 5,252 bushels from 150 acres—35 bushels average; and this was a volunteer crop—that is, the second crop from one sowing.

These crops, says our informant, were produced on ordinary wheat land; land that is considered good, "but no better than hundreds of thousands of acres now lying vacant in Walla Walla and Whitman counties, especially north of Snake river, where there is a country vast enough to produce more than 25,000,000 bushels per annum, and where a failure of crops has never been known."

Communism has reared its frightful head in South America. We have before us a copy of the Buenos Ayres *Standard*, of November 18th, containing an account of a discovery by the police of a terrible plot to overthrow the Government and massacre the populace. The conspiracy was nipped in the bud by the arrest of Juan G. Bockhart, the leader. A great quantity of arms, including Orsini bombs, Martini-Henry rifles and ammunition, was found in their possession, as also 3,000 white ribbons which the conspirators were to wear as a distinctive mark in the struggle. One of the lists had 300, another 600 names. Copies of proclamations show that they meant to change the existing order of things and establish a kind of Communist administration. The oath was sworn on a dagger, specifying that each member at the proper moment was to seize the nearest weapon and kill whoever came in the way; always obeying exclusively the orders of Bockhart, who engaged to reward them after the triumph. Any member discovering the plans to the authorities was to be put to death. Numerous photographs of Bockhart were found, with the motto, *"Liberty, Equality, Fraternity and Progress. J. L. B."* It is supposed, according to the *Tribune*, that the Orisini bombs were to be used in attacking the National and Provincial Houses. "Among the rumors current yesterday," says the *Standard*, "we hear that Bockhart was formerly an officer under Rosas, and is a son of a foreigner, also that the banks and Custom House were to be burnt as a part of the new programme."

THE Rev. L. B. Woolfolk, of Lexington, Kentucky, delivered a lecture in that city a few nights ago on "The Weather, and How to Control It." He advocated the establishment of a permanent battery on the Aleutian Islands (in the North Pacific), to fire cannonades once a week and produce a constant current of warm air toward the polar circle and Symmes' Hole from the southern hemisphere, and a polar current by way of the Aleutian Islands over the Pacific ocean toward the South Pole. This, the lecturer thought, would cover the deserts of Africa, Asia and North America with verdure, and open up a route to the North Pole. This is what might be called an inter-convertible theory with a self-adjusting weather attachment.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, January 24.—River 42 feet 4 inches and rising half an inch per hour. Weather fair and cool. Arrived—Hudson, Wheeling: Durfee, St. Louis: Andy Baum, Memphis; C. B. Church, New Orleans.

NASHVILLE, January 24.—River 32 feet and falling. Arrived and departed—Bermuda, Cairo.

CAIRO, January 24.—Arrived—James Howard, New Orleans: St. Joseph, Memphis; S. H. Long, Vicksburg; Belle of St. Louis, St. Louis, Departed—James Howard, St. Louis; Eddyville, Nashville; Belle of St. Louis, Vicksburg. River 36 feet 7 inches and rising. Weather cloudy; mercury 32.

EVANSVILLE, January 24.—Weather cloudy and cold; mercury 32 to 36. River 34¼ feet and rising. Down—Bowling Green, Arlington and Vint Shinkle. Up—Florence Lee, Sam Brown, Grey Eagle and George Roberts. Business moderate.

LOUISVILLE, January 24.—Weather cool and cloudy. Arrived—Glasgow, Evansville; Nashville, Tennessee river; Andy Baum, Memphis; Robert Mitchell, New Orleans. Departed—Glasgow and Baum, Nashville: Mitchell, Cincinnati; Sherlock, New Orleans. River rose 7 feet last night; 20 feet in canal and 18 feet on falls.

MEMPHIS, January 24.—River rose 11 inches. Weather cloudy and cool. The mercury, from noon yesterday to six o'clock this morning, has fallen 28 degrees. Arrived—Belle of Texas, Arkansas river; Illinois, Vicksburg; Cons Millar, Cincinnati. Departed Belle of Memphis, St. Louis; Golden Rule, New Orleans; Simpson Horner, Ohio river.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24.—Weather clear and pleasant. Fog on the river last night. The Katie is aground at Bonne Carr. Arrived—Lee, Vicksburg; Atlantic and barges, St. Louis. No departures.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—Arrived and departed—City of Chester, Memphis. River stationary. Weather clear and cold.

DIED:

HOWARTH—In Sewickley, January 23, 1876, GEORGE HOWARTH, in his seventy-ninth year.

Funeral service at his late residence, Beaver street, Sewickley, at 1 o'clock P. M., TUESDAY, January 25, 1876. The remains will be taken to Pittsburgh by the 2 o'clock train. Carriages will be at the Union Depot at 2:42 P. M., to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery. Friends of the family invited.

VAUX—On Monday evening, January 24, 1876, at 6 o'clock, GEORGE H. VAUX, aged thirty-six years.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iron
Castings,
Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized.
Light Work our Specialty.
Office and Works near Outer Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY. Postoffice address, Lock Box 868 Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $4,686,812 96.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth Ave.

VIENNA
Glycerine Soap,
25 Gross just received for Winter use. This Celebrated Soap contains one-third part of Sary's Pure Glycerine. Price, 3 Cakes, 50 Cents. Also, a large lot of Brecknell's Skin Soap, Low's, Lubin's, &c., all Direct Importation.
Simon Johnston,
Cor. Smithfield St. and Fourth Avenue.

FURS!
R. H. PALMER,
151 Wood Street.

I. G. MACFARLANE. J. M. PATTERSON
MACFARLANE & PATTERSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
MACFARLANE DOUBLE WARM AIR
FURNACE!
AND AGITATING GRATE,
Cook and Heating Stoves,
38 Wood Street. Send for Circular.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'
SAPOLIO
Is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.
SAPOLIO
For Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.
SAPOLIO
For Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing Curtains and Carpets.
SAPOLIO
Cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire House, better than Soap. No slopping. Saves labor.
SAPOLIO
For Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.
SAPOLIO
Is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tin Ware. Brightens without scratching.
SAPOLIO
Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.
SAPOLIO
For Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.
SAPOLIO
Removes Stains from Marble Mantels, Tables and Statuary, and from hard finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.
SAPOLIO
Removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.
There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

BANNER BAKING POWDER
Is an article that is coming into more general use than any other [illegible]
BANNER BAKING POWDER
Is unequaled for producing light, sweet Bread, delicious Biscuit, Rolls, Muffins, Cakes, &c.
BANNER BAKING POWDER
Is unequaled in Fancy Cakes [illegible] than the old way.
BANNER BAKING POWDER
In Pot Pies, Dumplings and Puddings renders them light [illegible]
BANNER BAKING POWDER
Makes Buckwheat Cakes sweet and tender [illegible]
BANNER BAKING POWDER
In all kinds of Griddle Cakes, makes them [illegible]
BANNER BAKING POWDER
Used in Corn Bread, Short Cake, &c., renders them [illegible]
In each can of Banner Baking Powder there is a small measure, and a slip of valuable recipes [illegible] by Retail Grocers and Dealers generally. [illegible] order a [illegible] Grocer or from the Manufacturer.
Jesse H. Lippincott,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR SALE.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
The Monongahela Foundry, Machine
AND
Mill Furnishing Shops,
Belonging to the Estate of WM. J. ANDERSON, deceased, situate No. 30 Water street, Pittsburgh, on
Thursday the 3d day of February, 1876,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.
[illegible]

FOR SALE.
Real Estate.
[illegible]

F. L. STEPHENSON,
Broker and Notary Public.
[illegible]

BOTTLED FRESH CREAM ALE,
Old Stock Ale, and Old Porter,
Guaranteed Pure.
[illegible]
PIER, DANNALS & CO.,
Brewers of Ale and Porter,
PITTSBURGH.
THEIR CELEBRATED BRANDS SOLD TO THE TRADE AT MARKET PRICES.

STEAMSHIPS.
AMERICAN LINE.
Mail Steamships.
Only Line Carrying the American Flag
Sailing Every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
CABIN, INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
Accommodations Unsurpassed.
[illegible]
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.
PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD.......Managers.
Engagement of the Favorite Artiste,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Supported by
MR. WM. HARRIS,
AND HER OWN COMPANY.
TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25, 1876,
PEARL OF SAVOY.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.
[illegible]

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ADMISSION FREE.
THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN EXHIBITION will be open on MONDAY, [illegible]
HUGH NEWELL, Principal.

MANUFACTURERS.
ROOFS.
Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,
119 and 121 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Erect in Any Part of the United States,
Iron Roof Frames
And
Iron Mill Buildings
COVERED WITH
CORRUGATED IRON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Corrugated Iron,
FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN BUILDINGS.
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BASE BURNER,
GUARANTEED TO BURN
Soft Coal,
Hard Coal,
or Coke.
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WOOD STREET,
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DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
SCRAP IRON METAL AND STEEL
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ORDERS SOLICITED.

GORDON'S FOOD
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.
[illegible]
The Great Economical Food for Stock.
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Mining and Mechanical Engineer,
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OF ALLEGHENY, PENNA.
[illegible]
HENRY IRWIN, President.
GEORGE D. RIDDLE, Secretary.